The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The end of the war in the East seems near at hand.

—One of the belles at Cape May is a neice of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

—It is now said that Sheridan will not take the field, but will issue his orders from Chicago.

—The *Herald* urges the nomination of Manton Marble as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

—A letter from the Northwest says that 120,000 head of buffalo were slaughtered on the Northwest plains during the past year.

—After all it is the masses that should be reformed. The dead beats that have been to the Philadelphia exhibition are said to number 766,921.

—They cultivate double crops on the same ground in Delaware—strawberries on the surface and peaches in the air, and there's millions in them.

—"Right smart weather" they have been having at Pike's Peak. According to the last report of the Signal Service officers there have been hail and thunder storms, auroral displays, and snow for an hour out of a clear sky.

—The same rule applies to all. What each falls in making must measurably be made up in saving. Live low, and by all means live within your income, is the true remedy for our present financial and business situation.

—There is a superstition in Minnesota that the big singing locusts appear six weeks before the frost. The call was sounded in meadow and pasture last week, but with the thermometer at 98° in the shade farmers are skeptical.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Carl Schurz not only refused to receive a dollar for his speeches against Allen in Ohio last year, but that he insisted on paying his own expenses. He pursued the same course in 1872, when he spoke for the Democratic candidate.

—Two Episcopal clergymen were in the prayer desk yesterday, and one of them, uncertain whether to read the prayer for Congress or not, asked of the other, "Has Congress adjourned?" "No, and it never will," was the hasty but truthful reply. The prayer was read.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

—It is said that Mr. Carpenter, during his remarks in favor of Belknap, will read two autograph letters from George Washington, one acknowledging the receipt of some stationery from a subordinate as a present, intimating that more would be acceptable, and another asking to be furnished by the Quartermaster General with a large, roomy sleigh and a fine pair of horses for his own use.

—Work was resumed yesterday in all the anthracite mines near Scranton, Pa., and the speedy dissolution of the coal combination is predicted. The unrestricted production of coal at fair rates to the miners would soon bring about fair rates to consumers but for the monster monopoly which at certain intervals decrees a suspension of mining operations and dictates the price of all the anthracite coal produced.

—Mr. Gladstone has not been in the House lately, but he is far from idle. He is correcting the sheets of his article for the *Contemporary* on the courses of religious thought; he is writing on Lord Macaulay for the *Quarterly*, and for the *New Quarterly* a review of Dr. Norman Macleod's life. Thus, at the same time he extends his favors to the Broad Church Liberal, the Low Church Tory, and the High Anglican reviewers.

—Is there any connection between the heated term and the great increase in the number of suicides? One of the saddest cases of weariness of life is that of W. S. L. Jewett, reported yesterday. A man of rare talents and with every inducement to live, he sought death by his own hand and took his leap into eternity literally in the dark. There can be no feeling but intense pity for such a tragedy. Only a crushing weight of real or fancied sorrow could bring it about.

—In 1864, Samuel Tilden helped conduct a Democratic mass meeting in Syracuse, New York. On some of the banners flung out at that meeting were the following mottes: "Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro." "Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you." "The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war." To-day Sammy J. Tilden is the Presidential candidate of the same Copperheads who flung out those insulting banners twelve years ago.

—There are strong indications that the French Senate is becoming less Republican. The defeat of the University bill by a vote of 144 to 139 render this evident, since that measure had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and was strongly in favor with the Republican party. Emboldened by their success, the Monarchists are now trying to reject the Municipal bill, conferring local self-government on many French towns. Should these reactionists succeed, they may find that they are straining popular patience too much.

—The recent depreciation in the price of silver has excited so much uneasiness in England that Mr. Disraeli has appointed a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the fact and its cause. The report of this committee contains no recommendation, but holds out a prospect of a still further fall in the price of silver, owing to the large and enormously increasing supply from the American mines. Some years ago the ordinary price of old silver in England was *five* shillings the ounce, Troy weight; it now is a trifle over *four* shillings, or a decline of nearly one-fifth.

—Count Wilhelm von Arnim, son of the famous ex-Minister of Germany, whose quarrel with Bismarck attracted such world-wide attention, arrived in New York from, Berlin Friday morning. The Count is accompanied by his young wife, and after visiting Niagara will go to Philadelphia, where a somewhat protracted stay will be made. The Count is a tall, handsome man, of some thirty years, with pleasing blue eyes, yellow beard, and engaging address He can speak but a very few words of English, but converses in French fluently. He is a Lieutenant in the Imperial German Dragoon Guards.

—Living or dying, Vanderbilt has got through. His death would simply induce a decent adjournment for the funeral. A year ago the withdrawal of Vanderbilt and Drew would have shaken the continent. Their removal from the street has been discounted, and the ease will which they are both laid aside shows how little individual influence any one man has in this great money center. As long as a man can hurt somebody or help somebody, he is of some account, but if he is sick or poor, he is nowhere. The present magnates will be dethroned in time, or Wall street is false to her history.—*"Burleigh's" New York Letter.*

—The provision which has been made for university education in England, not largely by the State but immensely by individuals during many successive centuries, was lately stated on official authority in the House of Commons, to be as follows: The income of the University at Cambridge is $170,000 per annum, and that of the colleges $1,320,000 a year; the income of the University of Oxford is being $350,000 a year, and that of the colleges $1,850,000. It is not expected that the yearly income of the universities will largely increase, but it is certain that the yearly income of the Oxford colleges will be augmented during the next few years by $480,000 a year.

—Mrs. Swisshelm, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, describes a visit to the Bank of England, and compares its dingy, almost shabby, appearance with the palatial banking houses erected in this country. She continues: "So long as the American people trust their money to folks because they have magnificent banking houses, or other places of business, splendid residences, retinues of servants, high-stepping horses, glittering coaches, flashing diamonds, gauzy laces, rustling silks, shimmering satins and sweeping velvets, so long do they prove that they belong to that class of animated nature which was made to be eaten, and have no right to complain when the eaters eat them."

—The San Francisco *Alta* says: "Immigration to California seems to be steadily diminishing. The last gain to our population during the first six months of the present year is a little more than a third of the increase from the same source during the corresponding period of 1875. The figures show 9,294 gain in 1876, against 26,149 in 1875. The passenger movement by sea shows but little difference between the two periods mentioned. After a careful comparison of the immigration returns for the past three years, we may safely conclude the total decline this year will amount to upward of forty per cent. of the net gain of 1875. This is not a very cheering prospect for California, which stands in such urgent need of population, to assist in its progress and development; and, should the decline continue, will be very apt to embarrass us seriously."

—From every side comes the report that the fruit season will be unusually good. The market is stocked with the lesser fruits in profusion and at reasonable prices. This is not the abundant year, not the bearing year for peaches, yet it is estimated that the crop will be largely in excess of the crop of last year, when the market was glutted before the season was fairly opened. The fear is that a season a wonderful growing year, the extreme heat, with occasional showers, has so forced vegetation that the sensitive ear can almost catch the sound of the growing crops. As a natural consequence all things must be cheap, and over and above all other things, fruit. Much of the canned fruit of last year is still on the market, and this will keep prices down, while the war in Europe will create a reasonable demand. Taking all together our fruit growers may expect a cheap but prosperous season.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1876.

SENATE.

Revenue Corps.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to establish a competent and non-partisan revenue corps. Referred

The House bill amending the Postoffice Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and section 3,954 of the Revised Statutes in regard to straw bids, passed.

The Impeachment Trial.

Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Mr. Carpenter, by unanimous consent, was permitted to stand at the desk occupied by him when Senator, that he might be better heard by the Senate while delivering his argument for the defense.

Before Mr. CARPENTER concluded his argument the Senate sitting as a court adjourned till to-morrow.

Legislative Business

was resumed, and Mr. WRIGHT moved to take up the House bill for the payment of claims awarded by the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending the discussion Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend sections 731 and 5,440 of the Revised Statutes in regard to conspiracy. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would pass a motion to refer the House bill in regard to Pacific railroads to the Committee on Judiciary at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew his motion to take up the Southern Claims bill at the request of Mr. ALLISON, who moved to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but before reaching a vote on the motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Investigation Reports.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Rules, giving to any committee charged with an investigation into the conduct of any officer of the Government leave to report at any time.

Mr. WILSON objected.

Gold and Silver.

The bill reported last Thursday by Mr. Bland from the Committee on Mines and Mining to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines came up for consideration, and the whole morning hour was consumed in the discussion of a point raised by Mr. KASSON that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr. KASSON appealed, and a vote by tellers sustained the decision, but the morning hour having expired, the bill goes over till the next morning hour. The bill is the one originally introduced by Mr. BANKS allowing the issue of coin notes to be paid for the seviuniits and assayed for the net value of the gold and silver bullion therein deposited, such notes to be receivable for all dues to the United States and to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The Naval Investigation.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORNE, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, it was ordered by unanimous consent that the majority and minority reports of that committee shall be presented to-morrow, and ordered printed, and that Friday next shall be assigned for their consideration to the exclusion of all other business, six hours to be given to debate and to be equally divided.

Public Lands.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to actual settlers the right to purchase, at the rates of the preemption laws, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies. Adopted.

Contested Election.

The House then took up the Virginia contested election case, the resolutions of the committee being that Goode, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Platte, the contestant, is. The report of the minority takes the opposite view.

Personal Explanation.

Before coming to any action on the resolution the floor was yielded to Mr. LAMAR, who rose to a personal explanation, and quoted from a communication in the Washington *Republican* charging him with having made speeches at Aberdeen and Scottsboro totally at variance with the speeches which he had made at Jackson. The communication stated that he had in those speeches spoken in a laudatory manner of the "White Line" policy. He appealed to his colleague (Singleton), who had heard his speech at Scooba, as to what was the tone of it.

Mr. SINGLETON bore testimony to the fact that the speech made by Mr. Lamar at Jackson was directly against what was termed the "White Line" policy, and that there was nothing in it which tended to encourage in feeling between races. The article, therefore, did him great injustice.

Mr. LAMAR went on to say that his speech at Aberdeen was also in favor of the coordination of races, and against the supremacy or subordination of any one race. He fortified his position on that point by telegrams and letters from W. W. Troop, and Reuben Davis (formerly a Representative from Mississippi) as to the allegation that he had in a speech made by him after his election to the Senate apologized for his eulogy on Charles Sumner. He denied that there was any truth in it. Never in the slightest instance, nor in the least particular, had he swerved from the sentiments which he had uttered in that speech. He called upon his Republican colleague (Wells) to speak as to the character of his speeches during the canvass.

Mr. WELLS said that he had heard Mr. Lamar's speech at Holly Springs, in which speech he invoked the people to throw aside all prejudices of race and to seize the Government jointly and administer it in the interest of public welfare.

Mr. LAMAR, in conclusion, apologized to the House, and said he would not have brought the matter to its attention on his own account, and had only done so on account of interests that were struck at through him.

Mr. HALE intimated that he shared somewhat in the general suspicion that the utterance of such sentiments as Mr. Lamar had proclaimed in the House were safer here than elsewhere, and he called his attention to the characterization of his Aberdeen speech by his friend, the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, as an eloquent Democratic speech, in which he had declared in manly and ringing tones that the contest involved the supremacy of the unconquered and unconquerable Saxon race.

Mr. LAMAR explained the sense and connection in which he had used that phrase, and said that the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* had entirely misunderstood his meaning. As to the gentleman's (Hale's) other suggestion, he said that there was nothing in their character or relations which justified that gentleman's interposition in the matter. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Discussion of the contested election case was then resumed, but not finished.

Fast Mails.

Mr. CAULFIELD presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade reciting that Congress, by reason of inadequate appropriations, had crippled the Postoffice Department, and urgently requesting Congress to so legislate as to provide for the continuance of fast mails.

Mr. HOLMAN denied that the discontinuance of fast mails resulted from an inadequate appropriation. There was simply a reduction of ten per cent. from the appropriations of 1875, and no person could deny but that that was a fair and reasonable reduction.

Mr. KASSON inquired if it was true that the railroads had resolved to discontinue the fast mails.

Mr. HOLMAN—They withdrew them because they knew they can get big cities to come here and ask for large appropriations.

After further discussion the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Ammunition for Indians.

Mr. HERLBUT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue to the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges which are required for armsused by them. Adopted.

The House then adjourned, after which it was announced a caucus would be held on Thursday evening next.

W. A. Wheeler and the Ohio River Interests.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—W. A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, in reply to a letter from Wm. Ampt, of this city, in regard to his action against the Ohio river interests while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of the opposition on my part to the Ohio river interest has been grossly misrepresented. General Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign speech, wherein the matter will be fully explained."

Up in a Balloon.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—About five o'clock this morning Col. N. Buckle, J. C. Pearson and J. C. Bellman made a balloon ascention. They were first heard from at Martinsville, then at Gosport, then came east in sight of Columbus and Edenburg, and at eleven o'clock Columbus reports them as having passed out of sight, going west.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Specie Resumption Question.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a full meeting yesterday, and then adjourned without reaching any agreement on the specie resumption act, or an order being made for another special meeting. As usual, various propositions for the total or partial repeal of the law were discussed.

The River and Harbor Bill to be Vetoed.

Information comes from a source that has never yet proved untrustworthy, that the President has decided to veto the River and Harbor bill, no matter in what shape it may be presented to him. His reasons for his decision are that there is not now sufficient time before cold weather sets in to make the bill available in the North and West. If the bill should pass, say by the 1st of August, it is thought to be too late for effective operations. A month at least is required to advertise and get ready to begin work under the appropriations, and before the work is fairly under way frost will set in and the labor on the Western lakes and rivers will have to cease. The President does not intend to allow the Democrats to escape the responsibility of delaying the appropriation bills until after the beginning of the fiscal year. He has said that if any trouble comes from the failure of Congress to pass the appropriations at the proper time, it must be laid at the door of the Democrats of the House. The bill itself is still in the Senate, and as far from passage as ever. Every Senator has succeeded in increasing the appropriations for his State, or in preventing them from being cut down, while each one has been clamorous for reductions in the bill. The whole bill as it stands to-day is the product of demagogues, who care little for the public good so long as their local interests are not interfered with. Much time and annoyance would be saved if the Senate would allow it to expire with the present session as "unfinished business."

Internal Revenue Commissionership.

Congressman McDougall has been formally offered the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. He has the matter under consideration, and will probably decline the office.

Ex Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway's Accounts.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who has been in Washington since Thursday last to satisfactorily explain, he says, his accounts, was informed by Representative Glover that if the House should adjourn next week the committee would not be able to take more testimony.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Lieut. Sibley, while Making a Reconnoissance, Encounters a Large Force of Sioux—His Command Abandon their Animals and Make Good their Escape.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following dispatch was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters this morning:

HD'QRS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXP'N, CAMP ON SCOTT CREEK, WY., July 16, VIA FT. FETTERMAN, WY., July 22.

To General Sheridan, Chicago:

I forgot to say when I despatched my last courier that I had sent out Lt. Sibley on the 6th with a small detachment of the Second Cavalry to escort my guide, Frank Gruard, in making a reconnoissance. When the party came on the 7th to a point near where the Little Big Horn debouched from the mountains, they encountered the Sioux in strong force, and saw enough to convince them that the main village of the Indians is not far from that point. They succeeded in making their escape only after abandoning their animals and marching across the rugged foot hills of the Big Horn mountains. The men were nearly exhausted when they reached camp. Lieut. Sibley and Frank Gruard, the guide, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they carried out my instructions and the coolness and judgment displayed in saving the detachment when surrounded by a largely superior force of the enemy. Mr. Finnerty, Mr. Burrier and Jim Traynor accompanied Lt. Sibley as volunteers, and behaved well.

[Signed] CROOK,
Brigadier General.

Gen. McKenzie Ordered to Red Cloud Agency.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Gen. McKenzie, with six companies of United States troops, has been ordered from the Dakota Territory to the Red Cloud Agency and vicinity, via Cheyenne and Laramie, to take the place of Colonel Merritt, who goes with the Fifth cavalry to join Crook.

Artillery Ordered West.

PROVIDENCE, July 25.—Orders have been received at Fort Adams, headquarters of the First Artillery, to dispatch four companies West forthwith.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Reducing Expenses—Falling Off in Attendance—School Children Admitted at Half Price.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The weather continues cool and comfortable, and the day was bright, breezy and thoroughly pleasant at the Exposition grounds. In order to reduce expenses those thirty men have been discharged. Of these there were three inspectors, nine money gate keepers, nine exhibitors, gate keepers, eight wagon gate keepers, four return pass-check men, and of one hundred and six turnstiles around the enclosure to date forty-six have been closed. The falling off in the attendance at the Exhibition has caused the reduction of force. The number of visitors fell off materially during the heated term, and has not increased with the return of pleasant weather.

It is officially announced this morning that teachers of schools can visit the grounds and buildings with their pupils at twenty-five cents each. Superintendents of departments of admission are notified a couple of days in advance of their visit. This change, or rather reduction, is made to allow the school children to visit the Exhibition during the summer vacation.

A Deputy Sheriff Foiled.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Deputy Sheriff Homars, with a posse of eight men, surrounded the house of Albert Harris, six miles southwest of Lamonte, Mo., at daylight this morning, under the belief that Sam McKean, suspected of being one of the party that recently robbed the Missouri Pacific railroad train, was stopping there. Harris and his wife refused the front door and began to talk with part of the posse. During the parley a shot gun in the hands of one of the posse, named Almes, stationed in the rear of the house, accidentally discharged, and five buckshot passed through the partitions of the house and entered Mrs. Harris' body, killing her instantly. During the confusion which followed the accident Sam McKean dashed out of the rear door and escaped into the woods.

Storm in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, reports that heavy rains on the surrounding mountains flooded a town, causing great consternation among the inhabitants and considerable damage to property, several houses having been swept away. At last accounts the water was subsiding. The storm seems to have been general in Nevada. A dispatch from Elko reports a washout on the Central Pacific near Ozme. An engine and fifteen freight cars were ditched. The loss is heavy, but no lives were lost. An east bound express was delayed twenty-two hours.

Another Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 25.—To-day another great auction sale was begun of flannels, blankets, tweeds, mittens and cotton goods from the principal mills and manufacturers, the whole lot consisting of ten thousand packages. Most of the large houses of the country were represented. Among the buyers western men purchased heavily.

The bidding was very spirited, and the prices realized from five to ten per cent. in advance of the sale last week. There were far more buyers than packages to be sold.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 25.—The steamships State of Pennsylvania, Amerique, Bolivia, Spain and Cornwall, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Arrived—The steamships Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, Periere, from Havre, Bothnia, from Liverpool, and Othello, from Hull.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Arrived—The steamer Greece, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25.—The steamer Oder, from New York, has arrived.

Tammany Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Tammany Hall meeting to ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks was quite large. Chas. A. Dana presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Augustus Schell, John Kelly and August Belmont. The speakers were Hon. Jno. Hancock, of Texas; Gov. Walker, of Virginia; Hon. Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Mr. Franklin, of Missouri.

Mine Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—An explosion in the Black Diamond coal mine, Mount Diablo, to-day, killed six miners. Five were badly injured. The explosion was caused by a blast igniting accumulated coal dust.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Battles Between Turks and Insurgents.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORIES.

The Servians Said to be Becoming Despondent.

Minister Pierrepont Not Negotiating a New Extradition Treaty.

Turkish Victories.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Official dispatches say a Turkish detachment from Sotchanitza crossed the Servian frontier and defeated the Servians, killing three thousand. It also burned three villages.

Thirteen Turkish battalions attacked and routed Montenegrins near Nevesinge. Abdul Kayru, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops, has arrived at Nissa. A great battle is imminent.

A Swiss Town Burned.

LONDON, July 25.—The town of Albeuve, Switzerland, was totally burned on the 20th instant.

No New Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, July 25.—Minister Pierrepont denies that he is negotiating a new extradition treaty with Lord Derby. He says whatever steps are taken must proceed to or from Washington. In answer to a question what Lord Derby meant by saying he hoped to establish a provisional arrangement to tide over possibly long negotiations, Minister Pierrepont said: "I was in the House of Lords and heard that remark. I think I know what Lord Derby meant, but that is for him to explain, not me. But I deny that I am a party to any negotiations. Of course, I cannot say what may be passing between London and Washington."

Servian Successes.

BELGRADE, July 25.—Yesterday the Servian army, under General Zach, encountered the Turks on the whole line near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Servians were completely successful. Two other minor Servian successes are reported.

The French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The Senate has adopted a bill authorizing the International Exhibition.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit of $1,500,000 for the expenses of the war department.

The Senate Committee on the Municipal bill consists of four supporters of the measure and five Bonapartists, who are hostile to it.

The Senators belonging to the Right definitely agreed to-day to elect successively Legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist candidates to new vacancies which occur, as the present Life Senators die. M. Chesnelong, a Clerical Legitimist, who will be the first to benefit by this arrangement, is already promised one hundred and forty-four votes.

The Salonica Murders.

LONDON, July 26.—The correspondence relative to the Salonica murders is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica says that the Austrian Consul Heintz warmly exonerates the American Vice Consul from any participation in the seizure of the girl which caused the outbreak. The Consul requests that Elliott shall submit this testimony to the American Minister.

Intervention Conference.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch mentions, under reserve, rumors that Germany supports the proposal for an intervention conference on Eastern affairs, to be held at Berlin after the first decision of London, on the condition that the topics of discussion are strictly limited before the conference opens.

Obituary.

Sir John William Kaye, the statesman and author, is dead.

Servians to Withdraw Within Their Own Frontier.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says the Servians intend withdrawing from all positions to within the frontier. The prevailing opinion in military circles is that the Turks will not follow them thither. The condition of affairs is favorable to an armistice. There is great depression in the Servian camp. Several companies of the Timok regiment have laid down their arms and gone home. Other advices assert that Abdul Kerm intends to force an entry into Servia as far as Kragajelzits, and dictate terms from there.

Suez Canal at Geneva.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Standard's* Paris special says: It is reported that M. Francais, a member of the Commune, has been severely wounded in a duel at Geneva by M. Vermesch, an editor.

Bank Suspension.

Thomas Barge & Bros., merchants, of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000.

Mediation.

The *Times'* Fortin special says: It is expected that either before or shortly after the resumption of the Conference by the Turks, which is imminent, an attempt will be made to reopen mediation and discussion by the powers.

A *Daily News'* Paratjin dispatch says 400 wounded arrived there on Monday night.

Servians Despondent.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special says the Servian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisers, though I have fears they are victims to Russian intrigue, buoyed up by the chimera of Russia's positive intervention. Prince Milan's personal aid-de-camp has quitted Paratzin with a Russian officer, who had been staying there for some days. The Servian corps are now outside the southeastern frontier. Saltschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress. The Turks have reopened communication between Bjelana and Ratcha, despite the efforts of Gen. Olympics. The last regiment of Servian regulars which were on the frontier at Semendrin has started for Alexinatz.

The same paper's special from Belgrade says official bulletins claim that Dutitch has captured a fortified camp at Rudoaine, commanding the only road between Novi Bazar and Bosnia.

British Remonstrance.

The *Gaulois* has a St. Petersburg special stating that England has remonstrated with Russia upon the proceedings of the Moscow Slavonian committee.

A Battle Expected.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says a great battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now having 30,000 men concentrated at Widdan.

Extortions in Egypt.

The *News'* Rome special says Italy demands an explanation from the Khedive in consequence of extortions practiced by the Emin Effendi Zolo on the Italian Central African expedition.

Stanley, the African Explorer.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces this morning that letters from Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, have been received, dated April 24, fifteen days' march from Ujiji.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Insurgents Defeated by Government Troops.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—General Alatorre, with his advance, numbering 400 men, defeated on the 15th inst. the revolutionists Tindenco and Hernandez, with 1,300 men, at Fortin, on the railroad near Orizaba. It was a complete and decisive victory. One hundred revolutionists were killed. Hernandez himself is a prisoner, with 400 followers. All their artillery, ammunition and one hundred and seventy-seven mules were captured. The forces of Hernandez having been the best organized, this is a very important blow to the revolution. The Government troops rescupied Jalapa on the 12th inst. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is reported at Oaxaca.

Counterfeit Erie Water Works Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Samuel Haskins, a Liberty street lawyer, and Samuel Cobb, residing at the National Hotel, were arrested to-day for endeavoring to negotiate a number of counterfeit one-hundred dollar bonds of the water works of Erie, Pa.

An Escaped Convict Captured.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—Ion Chambers, *alias* Chas. Johnson, *alias* Chas. H. Johns, an escaped convict from Jeffersonville, was arrested in this city to-night by Marshal Brennock, for horse stealing. Seven years was his sentence.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association opened to-day very favorably. The weather was fine, the attendance fair, and the track in excellent condition. There were seven starters in the first race, distance five furlongs, as follows: Rodney, Cyrill, Rhadamanthus, Ossco, Inspiration, Josie C, a sister of Kildare, and Madge. The last named was the favorite, but only got the third place, Rhadamanthus winning the race, Inspiration second. Time 1:03¾.

The second race was for the Travers stakes for three year olds, 1¾ miles, which, though the chief event of the day, brought out only four starters—Belmont's Suitana, G. L. Lorillard's Ambush, Harney's Fredericktown, and P. Lorillard's Barricade. The race was won by the favorite, Sultana, Barricade second and Fredericktown third. Time 3:15½.

The third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, 1⅞ miles. Tom Ochiltree, Parade and Mattie A. started. The race was won by Parade, a dozen lengths before Tom Ochiltree, the favorite at three to one, and Mattie A. third. Time 3:12¾.

The fourth race, for a purse of $500, was a selling race for all ages, 1½ miles, and was won by Piccolo, Paladine second, Osage third. Grey Nun was left at the post. Time 2:43 3-4.

The Cleveland Races

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The attendance was much better than on the first day of any previous meeting. The track was in splendid condition, and everything passed off smoothly, without accident of any kind.

The first race was called at 2:36; seven entries, five starters, Geo. Sprague and Romeo being withdrawn before the race. Rose sold as the favorite at $100, Mambrino Kate second at $45, Irene third at $30, with the field at $25. In the first heat the horses got off on the sixth trial, well together. Kate took the lead from the turn, Irene close up, Charmer third, and Kinsman fourth. On the back stretch Kinsman Boy took the third place, and this order was maintained until coming down the home stretch, when Irene, who was trotting fast and gaining on Kate, stumbled and broke up, and fell behind, Kate winning easily, Kinsman Boy second, Charmer third, Irene fourth and Rose fifth. Time by quarters: 37½, 1:13, 1:50 and 2:31. In the second heat the horses were let away on the third score. Charmer took the pole at the first turn, broke and fell back, Irene taking the lead, Kate second, Charmer third, and Rose fourth. Irene won the heat by a neck, Kate second, Kinsmore Boy distanced. Time 37, 1:13½, 1:49 and 2:25¾. In the third heat the word was given on the third trial. Irene broke at the turn, and fell back to fourth, Kate to the front, Rose two lengths behind. At the one half mile Rose went up, Charmer getting the third place, Irene coming the head easily by ten lengths, Charmer second, Irene third, Rose fourth. Time 38, 1:14, 1:50 and 2:29¾. The fourth heat was the best exhibit of the day, with a send-off on the third trial, Kate taking the lead at the turn, Charmer second, Irene third. At the first quarter Irene fell back to the rear. After passing the half mile Irene went to the front and came down the home stretch neck and neck with Kate, the latter breaking just under the wire, the judges declaring a dead heat, Rose third, Charmer fourth. Time 37, 1:13¾, 1:50¼ and 2:25⅞. In the fifth heat Kate took the lead from the start and kept it throughout, Irene crowding her close at the home stretch, Kate winning the heat and race by a neck, Charmer third, Rose fourth. Time 37, 1:13, 1:50¾ and 2:26¾. Summary—2:36 class, purse $2,500, first $1,250, second $625, third $375, and fourth $250. Mambrino Kate, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1; Irene, 4, 1, 3, 0, 2; Charmer, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3; Rose, 5, 3, 4, 3, 4; Kinsman Boy, 2, distanced. Time 2:37¾, 2:29¾, 2:26¾ and 2:26¾.

The next race was the 2:24 class, with twelve entries and ten starters Nettie Burlow and Frank Reeves were drawn. Little Fred sold as the favorite in this race, and Nettie second choice. In the first heat, after seven scores, the word was given, Little Fred taking the lead at the start and keeping it throughout, Richard taking the second place by breaking and running, for which he was set back. Carrie third, the rest all in a bunch well up. Little Fred won the heat by two lengths. Time 36, 1:10, 1:44¾ and 2:21¾. In the second heathe word was given on the second trial, Little Fred again took the lead, Sleepy John close up, Breeze third. At the half mile Breeze went to the second place, Carrie close up, Fred coming in an easy winner, Breeze second, Carrie a good third. Time 37, 1:12, 1:46 and 2:23¾. In the third heat the horses got off on the fourth score, Fred again leading from the start, Breeze second, Brassfield third, the others together a few lengths behind. This order was maintained to the end, Fred winning the heat and race by four lengths, Breeze second, Brassfield third. Time 36, 1:10, 1:45 and 2:21¾. Summary: 2:24 class, purse $2,000, first $1,250, second $625, third $375, fourth $250. Little Fred, 1, 1, 1; Breeze, 6, 2, 2, Carrie, 2, 3, 7; May Bird, 3, 8, 4; Amy B., 4, 6, 5; Sleepy John, 5, 4, 8; Belle Brassfield, 7, 7, 3; Little Gypsy, 8, 5, 10; Richard, 9, 10, 6; Blue Mare, 10, 9, 9. Time 2:21¾, 2:23¾ and 2:21¾.

The running race, mile heats, closed the day's programme. There were six entries and five starters, Nickabang being drawn. Brnce was the favorite, Waddell second. In the first heat the horses strung out from the start about a length apart, Nellie B. at the head, Daisy Miller second, Waddell third, and War Jig fourth. At the three-fourth mile Waddell came up, taking the first place and winning the heat by three lengths, Nellie second. Time: half mile, 51¾; mile, 1:43¾. In the second heat Waddell took the lead from the start, closely followed by Nellie, War Jig third. On the home stretch War Jig passed Nellie and came in close second, Waddell winning the heat and race. Time: 51½ and 1:40½. Summary: Running, mile heats, purse $500, first $300, second $125, third $75; Waddell, 1, 1; War Jig, 4, 2; Nellie B., 2, 3; Daisy Miller, 3, 4; Belle Bruce, distanced. The last heat was won in the midst of a heavy shower.

To-night the weather is clear, and the prospects good for a fair day to-morrow, the programme for which is the 2:29 class, nine entries—Lady Monroe, Bayuque, George Clayear, Marion, Colmar, Mattie, Lady K., General Grant and Trio. The 2:22 class, free entries—Cosette, Badger Girl, Prospero, Joe Brown and Sam Purdy, and the special fast trial of speed by Lulu.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Chicagos defeated the Cincinnatis to-day by the following score:

Chicagos.....	4	5	6	0	2	1	0	5	0—23
Cincinnatis....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs: Chicagos, 12; Cincinnatis, 1; base hits: Chicagos, 26; Cincinnatis, 6; errors: Chicagos, 9; Cincinnatis, 19.

ST. LOUISVILLE, July 25.—The Louisvilles won the game to-day by the following score:

Louisvilles.....	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0—7
St. Louis.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Base hits: Louisvilles, 8; St. Louis, 4; runs earned: none; errors: Louisvilles, 9; St. Louis, 8.

BOSTON, July 25.—Bostons, 11; Mutuals, 1. Runs earned: Bostons, 5; Mutuals, 0; first base on errors: Bostons, 6; Mutuals, 5.

FINGERING THE WIRES.

An Important Conference of Leading New York Politicians.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—George Wm. Curtis registered himself at Congress Hall to-day from his summer retreat in Massachusetts. Just ahead of him came Joseph H. Choate by the New York train. Next followed the name of Francis C. Barlow, ex-Attorney General of the State, from a point on Long Island Sound, and fourth followed the name of George H. Forster, the Assemblyman from the Westchester district. Soon an array of names was enough to excite comment, especially as three of them secured a suite of rooms together. During the evening a private conference was held, at which somewhat lat-r Charles E. Smith, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, was admitted. The substance of the discussion related mainly to the necessity and policy of advancing the name of William M. Evarts for Governor at the coming Saratoga Convention. Curtis and Forster were the more resolute opponents of Senator Conkling at Syracuse last spring, and are known to be the deadly enemies of what they call the "Custom House machine." Now while Choate, as President of the Union League Club, ecertains a fitting sentiment of hatred for the author of the dispatch which announced to the public the "impudence" of which that concern was guilty in the matter of disconntenancing Conkling's candidacy. Barlow is a brother-in-law of Curtis, and usually follows up his trail. Besides Choate is a law partner of Evarts. The conference settled to their own satisfaction the policy to be pursued at the Convention, and dissolved into a general gossipping party, where all the chances of Hayes and Wheeler were discussed.

The Good Templars.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—J. J. Hickman, head of the Order of Good Templars throughout the world, is confined to his bed at the Louisville Hotel, this city, with dangerous abscesses in his throat. His illness seriously retards the operations ordered by the

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at A--

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111[illegible].

THE bright, pleasant weather of the past few days has done much to reduce the death rate in the eastern cities. There has been a vast deal of suffering and sickness that is now allayed.

IT turns out that the stories of unfriendliness between President GRANT and Mr. HAYES are entirely untrue,—the feeling between them being cordial, and the President earnest in supporting his election.

STILL Turkish reports declare that thousands of Servians are being killed in battle, and that the territory of Servia is invaded. It is quite probable that the Servians are losing, but that they suffer so fearfully, while the Turks escape unscathed, we doubt.

STATEMENTS have been made that Mr. WHEELER, the Republican candidate for Vice President, opposed Ohio River improvements. He declares that he has been grossly misrepresented on this subject, and that General GARFIELD, of Ohio, will shortly explain the entire subject.

WE notice, elsewhere, the fact that an attempt was to have been made by Western politicians to force the repeal of the Resumption act, in the interest of HENDRICKS. It may now be recorded that the movement failed entirely, and that Mr. HENDRICKS' acceptance of the Democratic nomination is postponed for a little.

THE Republicans of Alabama have shown good sense by withdrawing their candidates and fusing with the Independents to defeat the Democratic party. With two parties in the field the Democracy had some prospect of success; but by the Republicans and Independents fusing there is every probability of the defeat of the Democracy.

THE news of yesterday from the Servians indicates that the end of the struggle is near at hand. Prince MILAN has had the question of armistice broached to him by his leading General, and it is quite evident that is must come to this, ere long. We have no sympathy with the Turkish cause, and regret that the Servians should not succeed in their undertakings, but such seems to be the outlook.

THE raising of the yacht Mohawk has dispelled, rather rudely, the evidence by which her sailing master sought to free himself from blame. He declared he had loosed the main sheet and that it had partially run out; but the sheet was found cleated close when the yacht was raised. His evidence is, therefore, discredited, and he proves to be in the wrong. Carelessness, bad ballasting, and probably a tendency on the part of the yacht to go over easily, were the direct causes of the disaster.

A CONTROVERSY between two reputed poets, as to which is most unclean, in language and idea, is a novelty reserved for these later times. SWINBURNE and BUCHANAN have so indulged, although the latter gained a temporary and trifling victory through the former mistaking the authorship of an anonymous poem and charging it on Mr. BUCHANAN. But the controversy between the two shows that both deliberately introduced indelicate and even coarse allusions into their poems to flavor them. Each was sagacious enough to detect the weakness of the other, and the flagellations bestowed have, we incline to think, been merited, rather than otherwise.

WE have received a bound volume of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, containing the proceedings of the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, at Baltimore. A hasty examination of its contents leaves the impression with us that it is the very best issue of that journal ever put forth. We notice that Rev. W. H. KINCAID, of this city, was associate editor of the *Daily Advocate*, and some of the most interesting articles in it are from his pen. He has long been associated with the *Christian Advocate* of this city, and so thorough is his knowledge of Methodistic wants hereabouts, so kind and fraternal his spirit, and so excellent and judicious his knowledge of the demands of his Church paper, that he is regarded as inseparable from it, because of the value of his services. We tender our acknowledgements for the copy of the *Daily*.

REPORTS as to the condition of the Sultan of Turkey do not promise well for his long continuance as a ruler. He has been supposed to be tainted with disease, but is now declared to have softening of the brain. This has been fixed as involving danger to life. The present Sultan proves not to have been at any time a vigorous man. He succeeded his uncle simply because he was the oldest male of the imperial family. His inability to undergo the fatigue of riding in state to the most sacred of the old mosques of Constantinople, therein to be invested with the sword of Osman; his want, perhaps, of energy at this trying time, and it may be his personal unpopularity, may have turned the eyes of the passionate Turks toward his younger brother, ABDUL HAMID EFFENDI, now in his twenty-fourth year. Little is known of this young man, but it seems exceedingly probable that before many days are over he will be called from his retirement to rule over the destinies of the Turkish Empire.

WE occasionally complain of the sanitary condition of our city, but we are favored, as compared with New York, if we may accept the New York *Herald* as authority. The stenches, malaria, nuisances and other evils complained of by a suffering people lead the *Herald* to remark that New York is the worst governed city on the face of the globe. Paris is twice as large as New York, and is situated in a humid climate; its death rate is 22.4. London is nearly four times as large as New York, and a city densely populated with every form of misery and want; its death rate is 17.6. In Boston the rate is 24.63; in St. Louis 26.92; Charleston, situated in a malarial country, shows only 26.55. In Brooklyn the rate is 8 per cent. less than New York, while in torrid Philadelphia it is 7 per cent. In New York the death rate for the week ending July 8 was 47.65. The proportion of deaths, therefore, is nearly three times as great in New York as in London. In twenty-five days over two thousand children under 5 years were buried, the direct cause being cholera infantum, caused by extreme heat and want of proper diet and fresh air. This is, of course, extraordinary, but still speaks badly for the sanitary condition of New York.

IT is conceded, as a rule in this country that the October elections clearly indicate the drift of public sentiment, and the probabilities as to the November elections. Of the prospect in Indiana, the real battle ground in November, a western cotemporary says: "We have private advices from Indiana which indicate pretty certainly that Mr. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, will be elected in October. He is making a very strong personal canvass, and has been gaining votes notably among the Germans of Northern Indiana who have had the bad habit of voting the Democratic ticket. Mr. ORTH is of German descent and is an accomplished German scholar. He makes German speeches as well as English speeches wherever he goes, and his opponents have already begun to notice that he is making headway against them. Nor are they in a position to counteract the work he is doing, for the reason that their own candidate for Governor—Blue-Jeans WILLIAMS—is an old Copperhead of the very worst description, is personally unpopular in his State, and has none of the elements that might help him on as the canvass progresses. The vote of Indiana always depends largely upon the character and thoroughness of the preliminary campaign, and this year the Republicans have decidedly the best of it."

A NEW BATTLE.

It is not pleasant to think that there is any lack of harmony among the leading spirits of the Democracy, but the New York *Herald* publishes what it declares to be an intrigue, now in progress at Washington, to force TILDEN from the Democratic ticket, thus giving the chief place to HENDRICKS. This is said to be the real meaning of the effort to repeal the resumption act. It is well known that HENDRICKS has manifested great anxiety on this point, but it is not so well known that he has been governed, in this matter, by other than questions of mere personal consistency. An attempt has been made to have the subject considered in the Democratic caucus, and last evening was fixed as the time when the subject should be especially canvassed. In preparation for this caucus the HENDRICKS people made a very active canvass for votes, in favor of repeal, and claim to have been quite successful in securing them. In connection with this, and as part of the programme, they arranged that BLAND'S silver bill should be called up for action yesterday morning. This bill is to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and for other purposes, proposes an issue of coin notes, based on a deposit of gold or silver bullion, the gold at its present standard value, the silver at four hundred and twelve and eight-tenths grains to the dollar, and enacts that the coin notes so issued shall be receivable without limit for all duties to the United States, and the coin, silver as well as gold, shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, not specified to be paid in gold coin. This measure, originally, it is said, proposed to the Mining Committee by General BANKS, has been reported by them, and the members who favor it intend, it is understood, to push it to a vote without discussion. There are several other measures held in reserve, so that if one fails, another may be called in. All of these are said to concentrate on the idea, that if an inflation measure can be passed, or the Resumption act repealed, the effect will be to drive TILDEN from the ticket, when HENDRICKS will take his place. There is no reasonable doubt of the fact that there is something in all this, and HENDRICKS' delay in even accepting his nomination goes far toward confirming it. Of course, it is not our battle, and we simply record the reports on the subject as part of the history of the times.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Perhaps a more thorough vindication of the majesty of law was never had than that now taking place in the anthracite region of this State. The Molly Maguires represent a secret, oath-bound society, which of late years has degenerated into a murderous organization, maintained chiefly for purposes of revenge. Originally it was a protective union, such as workmen in various parts of the country have, but in time it was totally perverted, and became an instrument of revenge. Its secrecy invested it for a long time with terror, and the anthracite regions were subdued and terrorized by its vengeful and murderous power. Left to itself, the communities in that region would probably have never raised a hand in self-defense, but the interests of a great corporation became involved, and relentless war was made upon them. A detective was sent to the region, and succeeded in ingratiating himself among them, and in finding out, not merely the secrets of the order, but the evidence of their crimes. This done, and it only remained to strike against them.

Thus far, several of the number have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and will, doubtless, be hung. The organization is considerably, but not completely demoralized. In pursuing those known to be guilty of crime, other cases have been discovered, until it is said about a hundred cases of murder are known, and the perpetrators are vigilantly watched, and with the first attempt at escape, are arrested and lodged in jail. Some have begun to break down, and offers are received of confessions and evidence, but except in cases where the information involves something new, or that cannot be proven from other sources, it is declined, and the law is to be given full force toward the criminals. F. B. GOWAN, President of the Reading Railroad, and a lawyer of eminent ability, conducts these cases personally; and to him, more than to any one man is due the credit of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to light. The scowling Mollies that fill the Court room, during the trials, would evidently like to take his life, but are in mortal fear of him. He, with more than common bravery, stands boldly up in their presence, and pushes the suits against them with relentless vigor.

It is fortunate for the anthracite region, for the country at large, and for the working classes everywhere, that this movement to destroy the Molly Maguires has been made. They represent the worst form of Communism—that which proposes to enforce any demands which may be made by violence and murder. Ignorant, superstitious, and vindictive, they came near disorganizing society itself; and had their pernicious example spread, business in all parts of the country must have been utterly prostrated, and a reign of terror established. The battle now being fought with the Mollies represents the civilization of our age, as against the superstition and coarse and brutal barbarism of another age. No one can afford, not even the poorest, to allow the spirit of the Mollies to obtain, and therefore the satisfaction that the prosecution of the Mollies proceeds so well.

CONGRESIONAL TRIFLING.

The present Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and when it closes will have been in operation longer than any other Congress save one. It has transacted the merest trifle of important business, and on the part of the House has attempted a considerable amount of vicious and extravagant Legislation. It evidently should bend every energy to the completion of unfinished business, such as will be beneficial to the country, and leave partisanship to the open political canvass about to be inaugurated. In place of this the entire time of the House Monday, was taken up by the Democrats in a struggle for unfair and dishonorable political advantage. Our astonishment is that there should not be some one on the Democratic side of the House with intelligence sufficient to know that the country estimates all this trickery at its true value. No political party can gain advantages of substantial value without employing honorable methods. The American people detest mere trickery and give those that resort to it no credit for any technical success they may achieve. The Democrats failed at every point, yet consumed a day of valuable time in their partisan dodges and schemes.

First came little Sunset COX with a plan to let their Investigating Committees, of which the majority only were prepared to report, to flood the country with innuendoes and slanders against Republican officials. If Congress adjourns next Monday, they cannot get their material before the country, as the regular orders will not probably include a call of all the committees. Also, forewarned of their purpose, the minority will be ready with their reports, under the regular call. These will answer the charges and innuendoes of the majority reports, and hence are not wanted. So COX was so desperate in his purpose as to browbeat even General BANKS, who is anything but a rank Republican, but who, nevertheless felt called upon, by a sense of fairness, to object to his schemes. The result, however, was the defeat of COX's scheme, the Democrats voting for it, and the Republicans against it, thus preventing the necessary two-thirds vote.

After a few comparatively trifling views, the next scheme was to suspend the rules, in order to pass a resolution of censure on Secretary CHANDLER for acting as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. Unfortunately for them, their Sergeant-at-Arms, as clearly paid for his time by the money of the people as is Secretary CHANDLER, occupied exactly the same relation to the Democratic party. So this little scheme was dropped as suddenly as though there were something hot about it. Then came a struggle to get in a report from the Naval Committee, against Secretary ROBESON. Notwithstanding this subject had been ventilated under COX's resolution, a decided effort was put forth to get permission for the majority of that committee to deliver their blow against the Secretary of the Navy. Time was wasted on this, it being foredoomed to defeat. So the day wore wearily away, the Democracy arriving at nothing higher than mere partisan advantage.

THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW.

A Comparison of the Present Time With the Days of "Auld Lang Syne."

The leading magazines publish this month midsummer holiday numbers, and the *Tribune* daily does the same thing perforce, so far as its advertising columns are concerned, so entirely do they serve to indicate the social condition of all classes during the heated term. It is worth while noting these significant hints. It is when a boy is at play that his natural temper and tastes come to light, and the same thing is true of society. A foreigner frequenting our places of summer resort in July and August could gain a better idea of the real American than by the most extended business intercourse. If a man have a trading, greedy soul he will carry his stocks and merchandize into ball-room or mountain solitude with him, while if he have any broad culture or range of finer thought, it will come to view unashamed, as it could not do in shop or office. It is curious to contrast the advertising columns of the leading newspaper of the country in July, 1776, with those of this morning's *Tribune*.

Dunlop's Weekly Packet gives not a single hint of the existence of any summer resort beyond the "inns of resort" a mile or two from the cities, to which people of condition drove or rowed in the afternoon to take supper and return by nine o'clock. Sometimes a party of modest bachelors invited a few matrons of the higher circles (with their daughters) to a dance and tea *al fresco* at one of these inns. They went on horsback or in sedan chairs, and were well guarded on the way, as footpads infested every road near New York or Philadelphia. Not half a dozen families in the provinces owned country seats, and these, although we hear much of their stateliness from the descendants of their owners, would rank now as third class farm houses, whose rooms were small and stifling and furnishing mean. The advertising columns of to-day's *Tribune* not only show the progress of the wealthier people in the luxury required for their Summer's recreation, but (a hint of far deeper import) indicate the universal habit, increasing with each year among the middle and lower classes, of escaping from town to country. Not only the great hotels at mountains, or springs, or sea-beach set forth their claims as meeting-places for wealth and fashion, but there are a host of proposals from "farmers," "quiet private families," to provide for the great majority of penny-saving people "good country diet," "surf-bathing," "milk, fruit, and vegetables," "beautiful scenery," "deep-sea fishing," "music and no chills," "croquet and a pony," "big rooms and no mosquitoes," for prices ranging from $5 to $10 per week. There is no good gift of old mother Nature which is not set down with its price in these bids for boarders, from well cooked trout to pond lilies.

Our grandfathers journeyed on pack-saddles between New York and Boston only when necessity required, in fear of wild beasts and highwaymen. Nowadays our railroads set forth tempting fortnight excursions to every part of the continent, and the ocean steamers run to and fro to all ends of the world faster and further and cheaper this summer than ever. Parties of ladies and gentlemen going to the Pacific coast advertise for companions to fill out their number. Another peculiar feature, only to be found during the last year or two, is our announcement of the mammoth summer cities by the sea, with their queer half religious, half money-making aspects.

Advertisements concerning domestic servants occupied as large a proportion of space in the newspaper columns for 1776 as now. But they settled with minuteness how many slaves from Barbary would be brought to the hammer on Saturday sennight, or raised the hue and cry after "Priscilla, a white seamstress and slave, run away;" or Thomas—also a slave—"a German machinist, well skilled in music and book knowledge." To-day our Swedish cooks and French waiting-maids dictate arbitrary terms to their employers, writ in choice English, in the columns of the *Tribune*. In 1776 there were two schools in Philadelphia, and as many in New York, where boys were thrashed into a knowledge of the humanities and polite accomplishments, dancing, French, and fencing. Now, what with universities and military schools down to the artisan colleges for freedmen, there is not a class in the country which is not provided with its ample machinery for instruction. We are losing the habit of looking back to that age as being one when there were intellectual and moral giants in the land. Our own statesmen we call pigmies compared to Jefferson, Franklin, and Patrick Henry. But when we measure the condition of the mass of the people with our own we find no better gauge than these same differing advertisements. Those of the *Weekly Packet* show us that chief among the excitements of the capital town of the country, in that Summer, was the curing of the "bite of mad dogs by a certain baker in whose family the receipt for the charm has remained for three hundred years." Now the ordinary citizen does not crowd, with hundreds of his like, to see a victim of hydrophobia manipulated by magic, but with hundreds of thousands to the great Exhibition where every nation has brought its recognition of his progress in mechanics, arts, science, and culture.—*New York Tribune.*

A Touching Sight.

Men who have stood where thousands fell, who have gazed unmoved upon the horrors of the battle-field and the wrecks of the storm, cannot, without emotion, behold the devastation and mangled ruin which marks the progress of a woman with a scythe. Nature shudders when it sees a woman throw a stone, but when it sees a woman swinging a scythe, it just tries to cover up its head and keep out of sight un til the ruin is complete.

Rather Cold.

A Chinaman's teeth began to chatter over the ice cream. He buttoned up his jacket and swallowed another mouthful. That settled it. He jumped from the table and started to where the sun could shine on him, exclaiming: "Whoopee! Plenty cold grub! No cookee nuff! Fleeze belly all same like ice wagon."

No Genius There.

In eight wealthy families of Elmhurst, Ill., there are no smokers. How eight whole families can get along without one solitary genius among them is a mystery which one might feel a diffidence in submitting even to the mighty, boiling brain that shapes "answers to correspondents" in the New York *Ledger*.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Some General Observations on the Proprieties of Dress—How Taste Can Accomplish More Than Money—Styles for the Stout and the Slim—Concerning the Hair—Notes from Over the Water.

NEW YORK, July 24.—For months past I have wanted to have a talk with the lady readers of the press upon dress in the abstract, but month after month has the desire been set aside by the inflexible rule that in journalism everything else must give way to news.

Now, however, that the fashions are fixed until fall, that the new styles have been chronicled, and the new fabrics described, I may say my say, moved thereto by two conclusions, which every year of experience as a fashion reporter serves to strengthen: first, that not only *does* "dress make a difference," but so important is it that a pretty girl who does not know how to dress is at a disadvantage beside a plain one who does; and secondly, that not one woman in two has any idea of the exigencies of her style, or just appreciation of the requirements of her face and figure.

Else, why do tall women exaggerate their height by stripes, and short ones make themselves squatty with broad plaids? Why will sallow girls array themselves in canary color, and those with florid complexion insist on wearing unmitigated pink?

At one of the large retail openings of millinery this season, I noticed a lady who had evidently carte blanche from her husband, who was with her, for the purchase of a bonnet. She was of the type one sees so often, complexion rather colorless than pale, dark eyes and hair, a style more than any other dependent on the frame work of the toilet in which it is set. Hat after hat was tried on, among the number a cream chip, trimmed with black velvet and creamy lace, with cream and cardinal flowers. The face trimming was a rouleau of velvet, and bow of cream, with a cardinal red sprig.

It suited her perfectly. The red gave the needed dash of color, and the black and cream softened and cleared up the undecided complexion. But neither she nor her husband liked the bonnet, and it was rejected in favor of another—a French hat of cafe au lait, and cream and pale flush roses. This was exquisite in itself, and would have been lovely for a pink and white blonde; a brilliant brunette, too, might have worn it successfully, but alas for the purchaser, whose complexion grew cafe au lait to match. No matter, the bonnet cost $40—it was certainly pretty—and neither she nor her husband saw that the colors were just those she ought never to wear.

Let it not be supposed that I am advising my sisters to give their whole thought to dress, or to make it (unless they be dressmakers), the study of their lives.

Still, the arrangement of a room, of a table, a bouquet, all require an eye for color and harmony, and the toilet needs it above all.

We all know some girl who manages on a much smaller income than some other to make a much better appearance, and few of us are ready to deny that taste accomplishes more than money.

There can be no greater mistake than to recklessly buy the fashionable tint of the moment without pausing to consider whether or not it will be becoming.

Yet the wonder is that so few people will consent to see themseives as they really are, or suffer even a dressmaker to forbid them wearing that which is dictated by fashion. Still, it is only only on such conditions that a woman can always be stylish and well-dressed.

Not long since, at a leading dressmaker's, I was shown an elegant evening dress of gold-colored silk, richly trimmed with narrow flounces of the same, and with gold colored fringe. But, alas! it was intended for a young lady with a tallowy complexion and with light brown hair.

"I could not help it," said the modiste, shrugging her shoulders. "I implored her to have *eau de Nil* trimmed with ecru lace; but no—it must be this or nothing. It will be fearfully unbecoming; but what could I do?"

The present styles are all meant for slender people, and stout women have a hard time of it. Nothing is less becoming to them than light gray ivory, light ecru and white, and these are the ruling shades of the season. Still, there is always black, which is always stylish; and the dark blues and browns, so much liked this season, serve also to diminish the apparent size of the wearer.

Many puffings, plaitings, or narrow flounces are also unbecoming to large women. Short capes and fichus should be avoided. And, by the way, there can be no greater mistake than for a fleshy woman to lace, and wear tight dresses, in the hope of appearing smaller. It does not make much difference in one's size, and it is sure to make one uncomfortable, besides making the complexion unbecoming florid. A French woman never laces, and so, however stout, she is always at her ease, and appears to the best advantage.

The Dolman wrap, tight-fitting in the back, is adapted to stout figures; so also is the long, round overskirt, and the long, plain polonaise.

Small coiffures are especially unbecoming to broad faces.

Indeed, there is nothing on which a woman's good looks so depends as on the arrangement of her hair.

Of a beauty who, utterly disregarding the fashion, wore her soft, thick tresses always in a plain Greek coil, and brushed back plainly from her face. A slight wave was the only concession to the rats and crimps of all the rest of the feminine world. People called her odd, but, in truth, she understood her own style, and knew that nothing else suited her classic face half so well. Per contra, I remember a piquant little brunette, with black eyes, and bright color, irregular features and long hair, too curly to look well unless when allowed to curl.

"Mary," said a cousin to her one day, "cut off your hair and let it frize itself all over your head."

It was an experiment, but it was a success. The dark rings and tiny curls which needed only to be dampened and well shaken out, formed an effective setting for the saucy face, and Mary bloomed into a beauty. Her strength, like Samson's, lay in her hair—

"Curled in a thousand snares and rings,
For Love's fingers and his wings."

Girls should be carefully taught how to carry themselves, and dancing schools have their chief value in the fact that the lesson is there inculcated.

Cosmetics are almost invariably injurious. Many of them contain poisonous minerals, and instances have been known where not only the skin, but the health has been harmed by their use. Cold water is the best cosmetic. The wife of a celebrated physician, known to the writer, a middle-aged lady, with a complexion as fair and soft as a baby's, ascribes its delicacy to her daily cold bath. Coffee and tea have a bad effect on the complexion, especially, if indulged in to excess. Glycerine and carbolic acid, mixed by a druggist, if applied regularly every night, will keep the skin soft, and heal all eruptions which are not due to the presence of disease, and requiring a doctor.

For ladies who like to powder, corn starch, perfumed with orris root, may be recommended as innocent, and pleasant to use.

Rumors already come to us from Paris of what is to be worn next season. Worth, they say, is determined to revive jet trimmings, which he has, indeed, never abandoned. Red is confidently predicted for the coming fashionable tint, and Parisian belles are using red parasols.

The thin stuffs now in vogue will be worn over velvets all winter, and handsome basket woven nets, like the trimming gimps used this spring, are in process of preparation for over-dress for the fall trade.

Feathers will keep their hold on public favor.

Abroad the favorite overdress is reported to be a long straight habit polonaise nearly covering the skirt of the dress. This, it is said, will be the fashionable garment for fall and winter.

Very few new basques are made without the higher shoulder seams in the back. Everything is very long waisted. Children's clothes share the universal tendency in this respect, and long bodies are seen with the merest ruffles of a skirt attached.

There is a decided fancy this season for trimming dark dresses with white English embroidery, and seal brown, navy blue, and dark green foulards and pongees are trimmed with ruffles of worked muslin.

White is the dress of the season beyond all else. For morning there are white wrappers, for afternoon pretty white suits of nainsook and linen, and for evening white muslins and gauzes, and silks and grenadines. I have already discoursed at length in a recent letter on white dresses, so I need not dwell on the subject here.

The flexible shade hat, covered with ruches of tarletane, and known as the wagon top, is worn at watering places, almost to the exclusion of everything else. Some of them are of fine chip or Leghorn, and are handsomely trimmed to match a favorite traveling or walking suit.

The fashions of the day are well nigh innumerable, and, in the vast diversity, something may be found to suit everyone. It rests with the ladies themselves to be stylish or frightful, as they choose the garments they are to wear.

NYP.

—At the wedding of Mr. Chandler Robbins and Miss Frelinghuysen, early in the fall, Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the Secretary of State, Miss Thornton, daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, and Miss Cadwallader, will be among the bridesmaids. The wedding will take place at Senator Frelinghuysen's home, at Newark, N. J.

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

Interesting Notes from Gen. S. W. Crawford.

Our townsman, Col. W. L. Foulk, has received a letter from Gen. S. W. Crawford, who is now in Europe, and who will be remembered as commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The General has been and is now on an extended tour through Europe on business for the Government, and writes from London concerning some excavations made in the far East:

"I remained at Cyprus four weeks and came out with Di Cesnolo and consul who has made these wonderful excavations. The late collection exceeds in value the collection now in New York. The gold objects found at *Curium* alone are worth over 30,000 francs. For all sarcophagus the Louvre in France have offered 45,000 francs. There are over 100 vases of Phœnician workmanship with figures in *alto relievo* on some of them which are unique. The gold ornaments consist of armlets, bracelets, rings, ear-rings, &c., of most exquisite workmanship."

From the *Anglo-American Times*, London, 9th instant, we take the following:

"Major General S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., who has just returned from an extended tour in the East, was invited by the committee to reply to the toast "Army and Navy," at the Centennial dinner in London, on the 4th of July, which he did in the following words:

Mr. President, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:—"In rising to respond to the sentiment so kindly offered and so kindly received, to that branch of the service to which I have the honor to belong, and its sister service, the Navy of the United States, I am not unmindful, Sir, of the scope and bearing of such a sentiment. Upon such an occasion as this, amid such an assemblage, upon such an anniversary, it is fitting, and just, that the kindred services of the nation should be remembered. But, Sir, they need no eulogium from me. The record of the Army and Navy of the United States springing into existence as they did almost with the birth of the nation is written in every American heart in deeds, not words, in achievement, not in argument, and while in obedience to a great Republican principle their numerical strength is the minimum that may exist in accordance with the wants of the nation, they still remain the organized strength of the national power, a nucleus round which may rally the great citizen power of the nation when danger threatens us. The value of this principle we have shown in war, and the magnificent spectacle of Saturday in Hyde Park—that splendid array of 30,000 English Volunteers may prove to you that we are not alone in its illustration. I thank you, Sir, for the sentiment offered, and I thank you because in thus holding in honored remembrance the twin services of the nation upon occasions such as these, you strengthen the bonds that bind us to the people, you stimulate our devotion to the great principles of Republicanism, while you encourage us to more earnest purpose and to higher endeavor."

Byron and His Wife.

Mr. Minto, the author of the article on "Byron" in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, thinks that the causes of separation between Byron and his wife must always remain a matter for debate, though he inclines to the opinion of those who accept the poet's own statement that "the causes were, in truth, too simple not to be found out." Mr. Minto remarks of the charges against Byron made by an American authoress: "It is enough to say that there is no evidence in support of her statements, and that they are virtually contradicted by Lady Byron's own behavior." Of Lady Byron herself, he aptly says: "A wife who could coldly ask Byron when he meant to give up his bad habit of making verses, possessed a terrible power of annoying such a man. Her perfect self-command and imperturbable outward serenity, her power of never forgetting an injury, and of taking revenge with angelic sweetness and apparent innocence of vindictive intention, must have been maddening."

"Sweet Home."

It was a sweet household picture: She was red in the face and scolding a hurricane; his nose was bleeding where the rolling-pin struck him, and he was swearing a cataract; the children were crying. Over the door hung a motto, "God bless our home;" there was a chromo representing Faith, Hope, and Charity over the mantel, and a plaster bust of Peace on the bookcase.

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SATURDAY, JULY 22.

NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, CHOICE ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.
At 5c, a great bargain in wide Black Hernanis.

Grenadines.
At 6¼c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.

New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18½, 20 and 25c and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Delieges, all shades, a bargain.

Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Delieges.
At 37½c, Spun Silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.

New Silks.
At 75c, special bargains in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1.
At $1 to $2.50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.

New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plaid and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.

White Goods.
Extra good bargains in a full and choice line of White Goods. White Piques from 11c upward. Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Cambrics, Tarlatanes, &c., from 12½c upward, all one-third less than usual prices.

Made-up Suits.
Special good bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Suits. At $2, Ladies' White Suits, Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits for Ladies and Misses, at special low prices.

Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and light weight Merino Underwear, and a great variety of styles in Muslin Underwear of best make and materials, very low prices.

Waists, &c.
Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Toilet Sacques, Night-dresses and Embroidered Toilet Dresses, very low.

New Shawls.
New Fancy Striped and Plain Shawls of all grades and qualities, choice assortment, at very lowest prices.

New Clothing.
At less than usual prices, a full and complete stock of seasonable Clothing of all kinds, for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

Boots and Shoes.
The best possible value in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Gents, Youths, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, all grades and sizes.

Domestic Goods.
Our Domestic Goods Department is always attractive. New fresh stock at all times, and always the lowest prices.

Sheetings.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼, 7c and 8½c, fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.

Muslins.
At 10 and 12½c, best and oldest makes of Bleached Shirting Muslins, much better value than usual.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.

Towelings.
Extra good bargains in all-Linen Towels and Towelings. Lonsdale Linens and Table Damasks, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams.

Bed Quilts.
Special good bargains in White Bed Quilts at from 25c to $1 each less than former and usual prices.

Table Covers.
At $1, extra large Wool Embossed Table Covers, worth $1.50.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings and Upholstery Goods of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Traveling Trunks.
Much lower prices than usual for Ladies' and and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles, from $1.25 each upward.

New Parasols.
At reduced prices, a few Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Plain and Twilled Silk, in a choice variety of handles, much less than former prices.

Straw Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats from 5c upward. Pamela Bonnets at 12½c and Misses' Leghorn Hats from 12½c up.

Edgings, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful variety of designs from 5c to 75c, fully one-third to one-half less than value.
Special bargains in Ladies' all-Linen Handkerchiefs from 5c upward.

Embroideries.
Linen Embroideries and Insertings at very low prices.
New Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, new Flowers, Feathers, Ties and Wings, new Ribbons, all shades and widths.

Dress Shirts.
We still invite the attention of our patrons to the extra good value offered in Gents' Dress Shirts. At 75c, full and well made unlaundried Shirt, 3-ply Linen Front and Cuffs, sold usually at 90c and $1.

For One Dollar.
At $1, Unlaundried Shirts, made of and guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply Linen Cuffs and Fronts, an extra good bargain.

The "Progress."
At $1, the "Progress" Shirt, two in one, worth $2.50; all should see this novelty.

New Goods Arriving Daily and Extra Good Bargains in Every Department.

ERWIN'S
Great Closing Out-Sale
OF
Dry Goods.
We are offering some special attractions this week, among which we mention a few:
400 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS,
In White, White and Red, White and Blue, White and Black, Plain Black and Red. These are real Shetland goods of our own importation, but got out too late for last season's sale. They are worth $2 and $3. We will close them at $1 and $1.50.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
To close the remainder of our large stock we will sell them at not over one half the regular price. We have but few left and they must be sold.
Remnants.
We have made a special report our store room, and have gathered the accumulated remnants of Dress Goods made during our season's business, and have marked them in length and price in plain figures at about one-third one real value. This is the largest remnant sale we ever made, and purchasers of Dry Goods can find some bargains that will repay their attendance.
We are selling an immense quantity of goods, and still have an immense quantity to dispose of. Call and see what we are doing and what bargains we are offering.

FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1876.

While business at the banks continues sluggish, there are, around us, indications of returning prosperity that are quite agreeable and encouraging. We have a very decided activity among our mills, and a general feeling of hope among our merchants. We evidently have, among our manufacturers, a better supply of orders than is usual, and we cannot imagine it possible that they are doing business without at least a fair showing for profit, though we do not think their profits large. It is believed to be the case that the worst periods of depression are past, and that we soon will emerge into more prosperous times. The banks continue careful and critical, in their discounts, but money is plentiful, and acceptable paper is readily placed.

—The *Journal of Commerce* says of the auction sales of woolens in New York during the week: Prices were low—lower than before the war, in fact, in many cases, or indeed than at any time since 1858 and 1859. Those flannels, it may be well to observe, however, cannot be replaced now at the present price of wool on any terms, and it is considered by many of those wise lookers-on, who, we are told, always see most of the game, that buyers fortunate enough to procure these goods at the prices of to-day will find they have made a remarkably good thing of it, but they cannot expect to do like-wise again in a hurry. While the manufacturers would no doubt like to have realized more, they accept the event cheerfully, feeling convinced that it is the best plan to find out once for all what bottom is, and not to delude themselves or worry in all sorts of anxieties for months trying unavailingly to get a price at private sale which they think ought to be obtained, but which the laws of supply and demand will not suffer them to obtain. They get the agony over by this auction plan and can regulate their future proceedings accordingly with the plainest course to steer in broad daylight, without fumbling along at half-speed in a fog, heaving the lead all the while, with beacons obscured and buoys all adrift.

—The plethora of money in New York is thus noticed by the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city: "It is remarked by persons in banking circles that, as a matter of fact, foreign capital is readily picked up in Wall street any day at rates current in England. 'You have but to put your collats to any extent and the money is yours,' say they. And this has been so ever since France paid over her war indemnity into the German treasury. From that date Germany has not borrowed in London as before, and British capital has been more than ever a drug. Consequently, the man in New York who wants money at London rates can at once have it by telegraph or bills of exchange. It probably cannot be said with truth that the transactions of this character (by which English capital is in direct competition with New York capital for temporary use) reaches any considerable amount. But so far as it goes the influence tends to discourage investment in corporate moneyed institutions, and to aggravate the glut of money."

—The number and amount of applications from interior banks during the week to the city banks for rediscount indicate that the loan market in the country is less easy than at this point, and is growing lighter, if not tight. This demand was one of the principal features of business in the local loan market last week. There was more of it than usual at this time. Trade in the country has evidently not been so brisk as it might and should be, and neither that or collections have been improved by the recent fall in prices on 'Change. The country banks complain that their paper is paid slowly. The idle funds of the Chicago banks find employment in consequence of this state of affairs, but there is no other good feature about it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—What with the universal depression in trade, the want of inclination or of power to indulge in speculation, the Presidential campaign and the torrid heats, the great speculators have withdrawn almost wholly from the market, and the machine has run down, like a watch, for want of winding. Still there is a semblance of activity kept up among the jackal swappers, who roam from hand to hand the garment which grows more and more seedy each succeeding day. With such a state of things it becomes extraordinary how the small brokers succeed in pulling through as they do, unless, like the reduced Roman general who was grateful for an *obolus*, they go it blind in their "flyers" and are greeted with more good luck than bad.—*New York Herald.*

—A great change in public sentiment on the silver question is coming about in England, and the *Economist*, which has heretofore been a strong advocate of the exclusive gold standard, acknowledges that it is impossible for the principal commercial nations to all have the exclusive gold standard. There is not gold enough to go around. Referring to the disorganization of trade and industry in Great Britain in consequence of the depreciation of silver, the *Economist* admits that there is no remedy but in the increased use of silver as money, and that enforcing the European Governments will be obliged to remonetize it, and thus abandon the mania for an exclusive gold standard of values.

—Real estate men say that never before in the history of our city were there so many houses for rent as now. You can not walk a square without seeing "For Rent" stuck upon the door or the window of one or more houses.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Robert Fairman et ux. to C. L. Wyncoop, July 19, 1876; the undivided half of four lots on Sandusky street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000
John Dorn to John C. Bladley, July 3, 1876; lot on Wineldidle street, city.....$2,048
John A. Prince to John Friend, July 18, 1876; undivided 46-100 part of a lot on Tannehill street, city.....$1,518
John A. Prince to Mary Trimon, July 17, 1876; the undivided one-fifth part or a lot on Tannehill street, city.....$463
R. H. Pitz, sheriff, to Sarah M. C. Rowand, April 8, 1876; interest of A. T. Rowand in lots No. 1 and 27 inclusive, Rowand's plan, Verona.....$25
Executors of John F. Davis, deceased, to Henry Rudell, June 21, 1876; lot on Fourteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, city.....$1,181
John C. Newman to Sarah A. Elliz, April 1, 1876; lot on Taylor avenue, Second ward, Allegheny...$1,500
W. C. Moreland et ux. to Eliza Stewart, May 31, 1876; lot in Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, city.$500
William Jackson et ux. to Henry Peckman, June 13, 1876; two acres in Elizabeth township....$180
John C. Hand to Lafayette Harris, July 10, 1876; lot on Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$5,000
Chas. Hard to John Jordan, June 21, 1876; lot on Twenty-seventh street, Twenty-fifth ward, city.....$1,300
J. N. Miller et ux. to Isaac McCracken, April 1, 1876; lot on Ackley street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$675
Chas. A. Drayo, trustee, to Matthew Crossley, July 21, 1876; lot on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$2,500

Robinson Bros., Bankers, 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	118¾
" 1865	116¾	Currency 6's	126
" 1865 new	118	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	120	10-40's coupons	119

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	13¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	92½	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	140
St. Paul	38	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref.	85	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	82½	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	45	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	84
Northwestern Com.	40¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	64¾	Port Wayne	103
Rock Island	109¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Clevc. & Pittsb.	86¾	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	53¾	Cen. Trans. (E)	41
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire Sc. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J.(A)	140¾	A. V. R. R.	7.20 (S) 101
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L.	77¾ (A) 85
Lehigh Valley (B)	57¾	N. Pacific bonds	(A) 87

NEW YORK, July 25, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $201,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000. The clearings were $14,000,000. Sterling was weak at 488@490. Gold was firm at 111⅛@111¼. The carrying rates were ½, and borrowing flat. Governments were strong and higher, with an active demand and the offerings small. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were higher. Ohio sixes of '86 sold at 114¾. The stock market was very weak, with a decline for the day of from ⅜ to 4¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. Ohio & Mississippi declined from 13¾ to 11¾. The next weakest stocks were Western Union, St. Pauls, Northwests, Michigan Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The disposition to press down some of the coal roads had a depressing influence upon the whole market, and the strong bearish feeling in shares of these roads is based upon a fear that the combination may possibly be broken. There is little or no effort being made to sustain the share list for the day, and the market is drifting. They get the agony over by this auction plan and can regulate their future proceedings accordingly with the plainest course to steer in broad daylight, without fumbling along at half-speed in a fog, heaving the lead all the while, with beacons obscured and buoys all adrift.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, and present little change. Although active or important—and all our merchants and manufacturers report that trade is considerably short of what it usually is, even in July. There has been no important change in values since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Continue very dull, with a large supply and a light demand; quotable at 50@$1.50 ₱ bbl.

BERRIES—In good supply and dull; Black, Rasp and Straw berries, 75c@$1 ₱ bucket.

BUTTER—There is a very fair inquiry for good solid packed at 18a20c—common and medium grades continue dull.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DAIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, with prices weak and drooping; we now quote fresh stock as guaranteed as such, at 14a15c, and a round lot could no doubt be obtained at 12½c, as holders are anxious to realize.

FLOUR—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6a6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50a9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—The reaction has, as might be expected, weakened the demand for Sugars, as buyers are apprehensive, once a turn has been taken, that prices will go still lower. Coffee continues dull and without the slightest prospect of any immediate improvement either in demand or price. No movement in Molasses or Syrups.

	RICE.		
Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾
	SUGARS.		
Cut Loaf	12a13	Standard B	11¼a
Crushed	12¼a	Standard Ex C	11¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9¾
Standard A	11¾a		
	SYRUPS.		
Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50
	MOLASSES.		
N. O. Choice	65	C, strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	60a5
	TEAS.		
Young Hyson	35a50	Japan	42a55
Gunpowder	45a0 60	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75
	COFFEE.		
Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (3 pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no movement in Wheat in our market; in the absence of sales we omit quotations. The city mills have about all the stock they want for the present, as they are not running much, and, moreover, they are apprehensive that prices will rule lower. The Oat market is weak in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, but prices are not quotable lower: 32a35c on track, according to quality; Ear Corn dull; quotable at 35a35c; Shelled in very light supply, and prices are firm at 38a40, for car lots; Meal. Rye dull; quotable at 70a75.

HAY—Baled quoted on track at $18a18. for No. 1 timothy, and dull in consequence of increased offerings of loose from country wagons.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	32 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	18 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

MILL FEED—Bran quoted on track at $11a12; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

ONIONS—In good supply and very dull; holders generally are taking just whatever they can obtain, being anxious to close out.

OILS—Extra and No. 1 Lard oil is off a trifle, while No. 2 is firm. Miners oil dull at former figures. Linseed dull and lower. Carbon, standard brands, 14¼a14½c.

POTATOES—The market was firmer to-day in consequence of a diminished supply, and prices were a shade better; $2a2.25 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Market fairly active; there is a fair demand for winter-cured meats, especially Hams and Breakfast Bacon, but prices remain unchanged.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ 2 —		Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,25
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21,25
Shoulders Ex S. C. —		Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref. for shipmer—	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C. —		mer use—in tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. —¼ bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex. S. C. —		Do. —kgs	13¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. 2 lb caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.		Do. 5 lb do	14½
per lb	8¾	Do. 10 lb pails	13¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	15
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 2 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾a8¾c for choice city rendered.

Position of the Sugar Market as Refiners see it.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* writes to that journal under date of 22d: The recent activity and excitement in the sugar market, though apparently legitimate, was a little overdone, and the sudden collapse in the movement was more a natural result than a phenomenal reaction. Hence the position of the market is not so essentially different from what it was before the culmination of the recent activity. The sources of the late increased demand have been explained and are understood and admitted to be, first, the anticipation of a short crop this year, and second, an unusual demand for preserving and canning fruits, of which the country never has known abolition of crop. This demand, however, has not been so general as some had supposed, and although the short crop has no doubt been exaggerated and the demand somewhat in anticipation of current wants, in hopes of a further advance, for the Middle, Southern and Southwestern States have been the chief buyers, and have been the only ones which have even comparatively, and have been the only ones which have even partially filled their current wants. Refiners and dealers tell us (and all agree) that the West and Northwest have not been in the market to any unusual extent during the advance. Indeed, they have held off because of it, thinking that before the fruit canning season would open fully there, there would be a reaction here and that they would be able to buy their supplies at less. Hence the great Western and Northwestern distributing markets were nearer barren. Especially is this true of Chicago, whose dealers have been lending and borrowing of each other in order to keep out of the Eastern markets until this reaction, and Milwaukee, St. Louis and other large markets are said to have comparatively no stocks.

The fruit crop is said to be as abundant in those sections as in the Middle and Southern States, and that there will be as much in excess of the usual amount wanted there this season as has been the case with the States already supplied. Hence, after a little lull and a slight accumulation of stock in the hands of refiners that will enable the West to obtain concessions more or less important, according to the length of time they are able to hold off, the refiners here are looking for a renewal of the activity that will nearly sustain, if not quite or more, the recent enhancement in values. As a consequence, the most of the manufacturers are holding very steadily at about old rates, while others are yielding a little to keep stock working off, or from accumulating too much, until the Western buyers shall be compelled to take hold.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY July 25, 1876.

There is nothing new to report; business continues fairly active, and prices are firm and advancing. United certificates quoted at $1.40; Conduit, $1.41¼; Union, $1.37½; immediate shipment, 1.40. Some well informed operators are predicting that the raw article will command $2.50 at the wells before long. Refined also firm and advancing, with sellers loth to sell very largely, being apprehensive that prices will be higher to-morrow. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 17¾a17¾; oncars here, 14¾ bid—the highest point it has touched yet.

Oil Barrels firm but unchanged; countries, $1.40; city make, $1.55a1.60.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	2,486
S. Craig	Penn o w	474
J. Bushnell	Model o w	454
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	450
S. Craig	Petrolite o w	80
C. C. Beggs	Seneca o w	80
Total		4,024

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Balt. 793
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	do 350
Total		1,143

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the past week were only moderate, but about equal to the arrivals of one year ago. In view of the comparatively light demand for summer cured product for export, and the easy feeling in foreign markets, packers were not inclined to prosecute packing very extensively, and the week exhibits little increase in the business. The weather also tended to retard operations to some extent. The quality of the hogs arriving is very good—in fact, packers who desired light averages for foreign meats were compelled to pay outside figures—heavy averages ruling dull during the greater portion of the week. Packers have quite a number of contracts ahead for meats for delivery during the months of August and September, and, as they have a portion of them on hand, they did not need to exert themselves to supply their wants for the remainder. The manufacture so far is mainly confined to meats suitable for export, though the production of the lighter qualities receives some attention, and the manufacture of sweet-pickled hams is increasing quite rapidly, owing to the lighter inquiry for foreign cuts. Prices of hogs were 10a20c higher early in the week, but this was all lost during the latter part, accompanied with 15a20c additional in reduction. The packing to date aggregates about 735,000 hogs, against about 475,000 to date last summer, and a total packing of eight months in 1875 of 728,731 hogs. Packing at Illinois polls is progressing at the rate of about 6,000 hogs ₱ week. At Cincinnati and St. Louis it is understood that the packing is slightly behind that of last year. At Cleveland the business probably shows a slight increase. At Cedar Rapids the packing to date is about 54,000 hogs, against 39,000 to date one year ago. The packing at Des Moines is about 24,000 hogs. At all Eastern points the packing shows a marked falling off—the decrease being in about the same proportion as the packing in the West exhibits an increase.

Chicago Lumber Market.

A gentleman who recently returned from Saginaw states that the shortage in the stock of pine lumber there amounts to 150,000,000 ft, an excess of 50,000,000 ft over previous estimates. The receiptsat Chicago are 50,000,000 ft short of what they were last season, counting from Jan. 1.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has recently been expressed in regard to cargoes of inch lumber, which is due to the fact that the very cream of the log is cut into deals for export to England, while what is left is cut to the best advantage and loaded into vessels with other stuff and shipped to this market. Yard men contend that it is difficult to fix a fair average price for such stuff, and insist on buying it on inspection. In other words, Chicago seems disposed to take the leavings, but wants to see what they are before paying for them.

The cargo market was fairly active and steady at prices. The offerings were liberal and consisted of the various grades of lumber, with a fair supply of lath and shingles. The local yard dealers were the leading buyers, though a few lots were taken to be forwarded to the interior. Piece stuff sold at $7.25 at 7.75. Manistee ranging from $7.50@7.75. Common inch brought $8a8.25. The yard dealers were buying better grades of inch by yard sorting, and sales were recently made according to that system at $6 for culls, $10 for common and $28 for clears. Some of the sellers refuse to sell except by straight measure, and quote fair to choice inch at $11a13.50. Lath were quoted at $1.10, and shingles at $2a2.25. —*Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 91¼c spot; 92¾c August; 94¼c September; No. 3 80c; rejected 63a63½c. Corn active, firmer and higher; No. 2 45¼c spot; 45¼c seller August, 43½c September; rejected 39½c. Oats: moderately active, but higher; No. 2 29½c spot or September. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork: firmer, but not quotably higher; $18.55 spot; $18.65a18.67½ September. Lard steady; $10.82½ spot; $10.95a10.97½ September. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On call board wheat closed 92½ August. Corn unchanged. Oats steady. Pork higher. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Flour: more doing; little better tone; receipts 13,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $3,10a3.85; common to good $4.05a4.55; good to choice $4.55a4.75; white wheat extra $4.80a6.70; extra Ohio $4.80a6.75; St. Louis $5.75a8.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady; western $2.60a3. Wheat: ungraded spring 90c a $1.05; No. 3 Milwaukee red $1.01; No. 2 92c; No. 3 Chicago 82c; No. 2 90a93c. Rye quiet; State 65a78c, western 50a53c. Barley nominal. Corn: business checked by advance; receipts 116,000 bush., western mixed hot and heated 45a51c; do ungraded 52c; mixed graded 53c. Oats quiet; receipts 35,000 bush.; western mixed State 26a41c. Hay firm; shipping 60c. Hops quiet; eastern and western 8a15c. Coffee, Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 9¾c; refined 17¾c; cases 21c; naphtha 10¾c. Rosin easier at $1.60a1.70. Turpentine steady; 30¾c. Eggs western 15a19c. Pork unchanged. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; long clear western 10½c; city 10¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $11.20a11.25. Butter firm; western 12a23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky $1.12¾a1.13.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 25.—Refined petroleum 36f.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton firm; 5 15-16da6 1-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American. Wheat: receipts for 3 days 23,000 qrs., including 16,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 1da9s 4d; club 9s 4da9s 10d; red western spring No 2 to No. 1 7s 10da8s. Flour 22¾a23s. Corn: western mixed 25a26¾s. Oats 34¾s. Barley 31¾s. Peas 36s. Clover seed 59a55s. Lard 49s. Cheese 46s. Refined petroleum 13½d; spirits 8a8¼d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Cotton firm at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 46c. Wheat quiet; red 90 ca$1. Oats dull; 26a37c. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley steady; 65a68c. Pork dull; $19.50. Lard dull; steam 11c; kettle 11¾a13c. Bulk meats steady; 7¾, 7¾, 10a10½c. Bacon steady; 8¾, 8¾, 11, 11¾a11½. Whisky steady at $1.10. Butter dull; packing grades 12a13c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Cotton dull at 10¾a11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; white $1.06a1.22. Corn steady; western mixed 56c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet at 60a65c. Pork $20,50a21,00. Bacon: shoulders 9c; clear rib 12a12¼c. Hams 15¾a16½c. Lard 12¼a12½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 9¼c; refined 17¾a17½c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady; $1,12½

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1.28; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,18; old $1,15; amber Michigan spot and seller July $1,07½; seller August $1,08; seller September $1,09¾. Corn steady; high mixed spot and seller August 50½c; seller September 52c; low mixed 49c; damaged 37c; no grade 46½c. Oats quiet; white 37c; Michigan 32 3-4c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady and closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08¾; No. 2 93¾c; No. 3 84c. Corn: scarce, nominal and steady; No. 2 45c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2 28¾a29½c. Rye steady; No. 1 63c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 spring 60c.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 25.—Flour in fair demand; superfine western and State $3,90a3.75; Wisconsin $4,75a5,00; Minnesota $5a6,00; winter wheat $5,75a6,75; Illinois $6a8. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 58½a63c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 36a43c; No. 1 white 46c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Cotton steady at 11c. Flour quiet; extra $3a3,50; family $3,75a4. Wheat dull at 95a$1,10. Corn steady; choice white 51c; mixed 48c. Rye 60c. Oats 32½c. Pork $20a20,50. Bulk meats 7¾a10¼a10¾c. Bacon: 9a11¼a11½c. Lard: tierce 13c; keg 14c. Whisky $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour: only local trade. Wheat dull and lower; $1,22. Corn steady at 41c. Oats quiet at 31a31½c. Rye quiet at 51c. Whisky steady; $1,10. Pork quiet; $19,50. Bacon dull; 8¾a10¾a11¼c. Lard dull; 11c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110 test 14 3-4c; P. W. 150 16 3-4c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Cotton dull at 10¾a 11c; receipts 32 bales; no shipments. Others unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Corn steady; Galena 43c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 25.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady at 56c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle: receipts 5,500 head; shipments 1,800; quiet and weak; sales at $3,25 for Texans to $5,62½ for extra prime steers. Hogs: receipts 5,700 head; shipments 2,900; market fairly active; scarce and 10a15c higher; inferior to common $6,25a6,35; fair to good $6,40a6,60; choice $6,70a6,80; one lot Philadelphia assorted at $7. Sheep: receipts 100; market nominally unchanged.

WATERTOWN, July 25.—Cattle: receipts 1,567 head; there is a decided improvement in trade; choice $7,75a7,87½; extra $7,37½a7,62½; first quality $6,75a7,12½; second $5,75a6,50; third $5a5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,232 head; tendency lower; 7c is the best price for full car loads; in lots of 150 to 250 extra, $5,50a5,60, or 3¼c; 6c for a few select lambs; very fine and fat 7½c; spring lambs 6a7½c.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle: receipts 1,241 head; total for the week 7,174; market active and higher; all good cattle disposed of at 10c to 25c advance over last weeks prices; poor grassers and thin coarse stock sold at last week's quotation; sales 150 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600; total for the week 8,600; market for sheep moderately active; sales 10 cars at 4¼c advance last week; only 2 cars lambs sold, hardly sufficient to establish prices. Hogs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 6,700; market fairly active; sales 14 cars Yorkers at $6,55a6,80; heavy $6,90a7,10: Singer's selected $6,90; this morning little life to trade; few offering; demand light; sales 1 car Yorkers; fair quality $6,70; 1 car good heavy $6,90.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6,00a6,25; bacon $6,10a6,25; butchers $6,25a6,50. Cattle: little doing; good to choice steers $4,65a5,00; medium to fair $4,12½a4,25; pony $3,87½a4,25; cows $3a 3,87½.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Hogs steady; fair to good light $6,40a6,75; do heavy $5,90a 6,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Hogs $6,25a 6,50; receipts 1,000.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton quiet at 11 11-16a11⅞c; futures quiet; July 11 21-32a11 11-16c; August 11 13-32a11 11-16c; September 11 9-16a11 19-32c; October 11¼a 11 13-32c; November 11 5-16a11 11-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—8 cases flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do do, Clarke & P; 50 bxs starch, Haworth & D; 3 bbls potatoes, Head, C. & Co; 4 do eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 30 bxs soap, A. Kirkpatrick; 4 cars flour, Shoemaker & Co; 2 cars meat, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 car flour, Jenkins Bro; 20 bxs soap, Curry & M; 1 car oats, J. White & Son; 1 do lumber, Livingston Bro; 2 do ice, Wier Bro; 4 bbls eggs, H. J. McCracken; 1 do, S. Jagesan; 219 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 33 pkgs mdse, Grove & B; 20 do tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 30 cases tobacco, R. & W Jenkinson; 1 car middlings, Keil & R; 1 car 9 corn, Kilgore & Orr; 1 do lumber, Pgh Car Works; 1 do flour, Friedley Bro & J; 1 do ice, Keystone I Co; 2 do cars, M. Goal; 1 do lumber, McQueen & D; 50 bbls flour, J. A. Ronsbaw; 39 pkgs crackers, Kramer & V; 10 pkgs liquor, R. Anderson; 37 do,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer, clear and fair weather, easterly to southeasterly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

Held for Trial.

W. G. McDonald, the book-keeper of the *Dispatch* who shot himself and wife a few days ago, had recovered so far yesterday that he could be removed from the hospital where he had been lying. He walked down to the Mayor's office, apparently suffering no inconvenience from his wounds. He waived a hearing in the case of felonious assault and battery that had been preferred against him by Officer Sullivan, of the Mayor's police, some days ago, and was committed to jail, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial at Court.

THIEVING EMPLOYEES.

Stealing from Railroad Cars.

For some time past complaints have been made that cars at the Connellsville depot have been broken open and robbed of fruit that they contained. It was supposed that boys were the perpetrators of the deeds, and officer Munn, of the Mayor's police, and a special officer of the Connellsville road were detailed to watch. They found a car containing watermelons had been broken open and several taken out. After watching carefully they came to the conclusion that boys were not the thieves, but that some of the employees of the road had been doing the pilfering. This was proven by finding several melons in the shops. The matter was handed over to the authorities of the road for disposition.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Unknown Man Killed Last Night at the Outer Depot.

Last evening about 10 o'clock a switch tender in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, near the Outer Depot, found the body of an unknown man fearfully cut up. It is not know which train or locomotive ran over him, but it is supposed that while some engines were shifting backward and forward, he was knocked down and run over. Nobody knew him. He was respectably dressed, apparently between thirty-three and thirty-five years of age, and had a sandy mustache. The remains were taken to Williams undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue, and Coroner McCallin notified. An inquest will be held today.

B. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

A Writ of Quowarranto.

The application for a rule to show cause why a writ of *quowarranto* should not issue in the case of E. G McMillan vs. the East End Land Building and Loan Association, was argued yesterday before Judge Stowe. The petitioner alleged that the association had misused its rights, powers and privileges in loaning money without the provision required in the charter, that all money loaned must be invested in real estate. He also claimed that the charter specified that one object of the Association was to buy land, whereas no land had ever been bought by the Association, except in cases where it was sold at Sheriff's sale, in proceedings against delinquent borrowers. On this petition having been filed, a rule to show cause was granted, and was made returnable yesterday morning. After the argument yesterday the rule to show cause was made absolute.

DECREASED DEATHS.

Only Sixty-Nine Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively reports to the Board of Health that there were but sixty-nine deaths in the entire city last week. They were from the following causes:

Scarlet fever 3, simple cholera 2, choleraic diarrhea 11, small-pox 2, cancer of stomach 1, phthisis pulmonalis 3, miliary tuberculosis 2, tabes mesenterica 3, congestion of the brain 6, hydrocephalus 1, peritonitis 1, infantile convulsions 6, sunstroke 3, pneumonia 1, teething 6, gastritis 1, enteritis 1; diarrhea 6; hepatis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, congestion of liver 1, Bright's disease 1, debility 3, exposure 1, street accident 1, unknown 1. Total 69.

White, 63; colored, 6. Married, 12; widows, 1.

Under one year of age, 27; from one to two years, 16; two to five years, 5; fifteen to twenty years, 1; from twenty to thirty, 4; thirty to forty, 2; forty to fifty, 6; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 2.

To Secure Neat Feet.

About ninety-nine hundredths of feet, both among males and females are naturally clumsy and ill-shaped, and the expression, "What a neat foot" is often induced by the boot or shoe which imparts its neatness to the foot, than by the foot itself. The general desire for neat feet can be gratified in the purchase of boots and shoes from R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny. Neatness, elegance and cheapness are the special features at 129.

POLITICAL.

Preparing for the Fall Campaign—Meetings of Sub-Committees Yesterday.

Preparations for the campaign are now being made, and in a few days the work will be blocked out ready for action. Yesterday afternoon there were meetings of two sub-committees at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. Following is a report of their doings:

MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS.

A fair attendance of this committee was had. John H. Lambie, Esq., presided, and Josiah Cohen, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

After a full discussion of the business it was decided to commence a series of meetings in the latter part of August. A grand mass meeting will be held early in the fall. In the meantime correspondence will be had with speakers from abroad, and meetings arranged to suit the convenience.

Adjourned to meet August 8th, at Republican Headquarters.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of this committee was also held yesterday afternoon, A. J. Pentecost, Esq., in the chair, and James S. Woodwell, Secretary.

An informal discussion was had, after which the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the several districts be requested to organize for the campaign, and to appoint district vigilance committees, and that the names of members of such committees be handed in to this committee or to the general secretary at headquarters, on or before August 8th. Where no meetings are held for organization the members of the General Executive Committee will hand in such lists.

It is desired that particular attention be paid to the organization of these committees, and the lists be sent in promptly. They will pe printed together in sheet form for distribution throughout the various districts.

Adjourned to meet August 8th, immediately after the General Executive Committee.

BUSINESS PROFITS.

How an Alderman Won His Fees.

Deputy Mayor Hoerr in common with all the other Aldermen of the city is suffering from the want-of-business famine. A man's cardinal virtues desert him as soon as he loses his patience; but the heroic forbearance of his honor, the Alderman, in the face of the revival of business is truly remarkable. Just imagine the flash of brightness that twinkled from his eyes yesterday evening, as he was about shutting up for the fruitless day, when he observed the approach of a profitable looking customer. After the usual preliminary courtesies, it was, of course, necessary that the names of all the parties in the case should be ascertained and accurately spelled. As a flaw of this kind in the information might lead to unnecessary delays. The informant, proud of his antecedents and his prospects, treated his honor to an Illiad of his history, in which it appeared that the narrator had been a pedagogue, felt that he had a genius for mercantile pursuits, and therefore abandoned his profession. Before he got through with the first canto he was politely interrupted, and requested to give his name. "My name is Koenigschoefer," replied the dominie. His honor appeared perplexed as to whether this was his praenomen or his cognomen, and requested him to pronounce it again, and spell it. "K-o-e-n-i-g-s-c-h-o-e-f-e-r," said he, "is the way to spell it, and it is pronounced Koe-nig-shay-fer," and on informing his honor that his christian name was Edward, the whole mystery was solved, but not until two or three blank informations had been wasted on the process of writing the name. "Well," said his honor, "proceed with your complaint." "This evening," continued the dominie, "as I was proceeding up the steps of a house on Pius street at the head of Eighteenth, with my carpetbag in my hand, two fellows dashed up to me, snatched the bag and instantly glided out of sight." "Did you make after them," inquired his honor. "By no means," said the other; "for I am very short sighted and could not recognize them." "Well then," said his honor, "you have no witnesses." "That is true," said the merchant, "and as the bag contains all my substance—matches, blacking and needles, which I have been endeavoring to sell for a living, I want you to try and procure its restitution for me."

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

How Niggardly

To wear that old suit which has served its day, when your gentility and respectability can be promoted by the outlay of a very small sum, in the purchase of an elegantly fitting ready-made outfit at the Cheap Clothing House of Eisner & Phillips, corner Wood and Fifth avenue. Or what is still better give them your order and realize the satisfaction of a suit to please in every particular.

"CROOKEDNESS."

Questionable Proceedings by Officers of the Quarter Sessions Court—How Double Fees are Collected by Tipstaves, or Court Constables.

For some time past the County Controller has suspected that certain officers connected with the Quarter Sessions Court were playing a sharp game on the county in the matter of costs or fees allowed for serving processes, but until recently has been unable to satisfy himself that such was the case, and having been so satisfied he has taken the necessary steps to put a check to the proceedings hereafter and, if possible, punish those concerned in the matter.

Some three years since, by direction of Court, the salaries of the officers in the Quarter Sessions Court were reduced one hundred dollars per annum, and in consideration of said reduction, the officers were permitted to collect and retain the fee of $2.00 allowed by law for executing a process issued by the court, and the officers, or some of them at least, have, it appears, been "making hay" while the sun shines, and making the most of this privilege, by not only collecting their $2.00 from the party on whom the process was served, but by returning the process to the clerk of the quarter session court with the fees for services taxed, whereby the said fee would be taxed on the docket as part of the costs and collected by the officers a second time, as in all cases of felony the county pays the costs hence this money collected by the officer in many cases comes off the county. In order to settle the matter definitely the Controller employed Ex-Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, a most active and competent officer, who has succeeded in unearthing at least nine cases in which officer Fred Fallbush has worked this "double entry" game, by collecting the fee of $2 from the individual against whom the process was issued, and the same amount from the county in the same cases. He was furnished a list by the Controller of the cases in which Mr. Fallbush had collected his two dollars each from the county and by the Clerk of Courts with a list of the names of the parties on whom the processes were served by that officer, and by visiting the individuals who had been arrested on processes ascertained in nine cases at least that the parties themselves had been compelled to "fork over" the two dollars to the officer who served the process, who afterwards, as the papers show, returned these processes to the Clerk of Courts with the two dollars entered upon them, to be taxed by that officer as a part of the costs to be collected from the party adjudged by the Court to pay the costs, and in the cases of felony from the county.

Fallbush was what was known as process officer for the Grand Jury, it being his duty to serve processes on witnesses who failed to appear before that body when required, and it is not in the matter of collecting double fees only that there is ground for complaint. In many instances processes have been served on prosecutors who had no notice that their presence would be required, and they compelled to pay the two dollars to the officer who had the same taxed in the costs and collected it the second time at the close of the Sessions. This imposition was frequently practiced in cases returned by the magistrates while the Grand Jury were sitting as in the case of Butler, the negro arrested for burglary in Allegheny during the last session of Court, there being two cases against him, the informations having been made and the defendant arrested and committed on Wednesday. On Thursday the prosecutors were served on processes and required to pay the officer the fee of two dollars, which was, as we are informed afterward, collected from the county by the same officer who had collected it from the witnesses.

The controller having obtained the necessary facts in the case, yesterday, made information before Alderman Butler charging Fred. Fallbush with obtaining money from the county treasury under false and fraudulent representations. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Officer John Herron, who started last evening in search of the accused, who was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing Friday morning, between nine and ten o'clock.

Fallbush is not the only man who has been operating in the manner described above, as there are two others against whom the Controller says he has strong evidence, and against whom informations will be made in due season.

Officer Ben Clark deserves credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which he worked up the case.

There may be a question as to whether the offense is really obtaining money under false pretenses, but if he is not guilty of that he is beyond a doubt guilty of extorting money from the witnesses under color of law, and in that event each one of the witnesses from whom money was collected could prosecute him.

PATTERSON'S GROVE.

A Permanent Camp Ground Established—Association Organized—Meeting This Fall—Committees Appointed, etc.

The meeting at Patterson's grove, on the P. V. & C. R. R., yesterday was a large and interesting one, the purpose being to organize a camp meeting association of a permanent character.

The assemblage was called to order, the Rev. A. W. Baker being elected President, and S. B. Bently, of Monongahela City, and B. C. Gowdy, of Pine Run, secretaries.

Messrs. J. N. O'Neil, John O'Neil, Sr., and Isaac Jones were then elected a committee to contract with Mr. Patterson for the grove. The committee returned with the article of agreement, which was received and adopted, it being fully satisfactory to Mr. Patterson and the committee.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That we have a camp meeting this fall, to begin on the 23d of August.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the President to nominate trustees.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Messrs. Johnson Craft, W. M. McCombs, C. W. Taylor and A. Bunson. The committee then retired, and returned, reporting the following names for trustees of the association:

John O'Neil, Sr., Pine Run; M. Borland, Monongahela City; Wm. Jones, Belle Vernon; J. O'Neil, Elizabeth; John Peterson, Peter's Creek; James O'Neil, McKeesport; John Adams, Charles Wood, M. McCombs, Pittsburgh, South Side; C. C. Fawcett Braddock's Fields, Martin Briggs, Chartiers, Joseph Cooper, Fayette City; Alfred Swear, Brownsville; Isaac Jones, Monongahela City; W. K. Hobson, West Elizabeth, and Z. W. Morgan, California, Pa.

This changed the work of the association into the hands of the trustees, who reported the following business: Committee on Planning Grounds and Buildings—John O'Neil, Sr., M. Borland, Wm. Jones and Isaac Jones. Committee on Articles of Association—John O'Neil, Sr. Committee on Digging Wells—W. K. Hobson.

The trustees will meet on the ground on Friday, the 28th inst., at ten o'clock, to lay out the ground and make a *plat* of the lots, and all persons desiring to erect tents will meet the committee on the ground, on Tuesday, the 1st day of August, at ten o'clock, A. M.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to communicate with all persons within the bounds of the camp ground, and notify them of the meeting, and request their presence at the camp meeting with tents.

It is expected from the outlook now, that from fifty to sixty tents will occupy the ground this year.

The committees are all workers in such matters, and the "Monongahela Valley Camp Meeting" will soon be one of the established institutions of the valley.

The committees will go to work immediately, and in a few days the grove that has hitherto remained in quietude, will give echo to the ax and hammer.

Too much credit cannot be given to the managers of the P., V. & C. R. R. for their kindness to the people who have gone to look at the ground, and the favors received otherwise.

All persons wishing to go to the ground on Tuesday next to pick out sites for tents will be passed free of charge.

The Charms of Music.

Next in importance to the question, what is home without a mother? should be that of what is a family without a piano or organ? It is a fact that a great deal of the use of musical instruments will make accomplished musicians of every one, but the devine power of music must prove an efficient aid in refining and enobling human character and no family should be without the influence and voice and elevating influence. But when it is decided to bring an organ or piano into the house, then make haste slowly in chosing the instrument, for being an article of some cost, requires that you should possess yourself of the best to be had. And very rarely should the purchaser trust to his own judgment but rely on the choice and representation of a known responsible dealer, and such a one is S. Hamilton, of 87 Fifth avenue, in Hamilton Building, who has an extensive dealer in these instruments, keeps a fine and choice assortment, buys largely for cash and sells at remarkably low figures. Here will be found the celebrated Decker Bros. pianos, and Cabinet Organs of the cottage organ. No one should think of purchasing an instrument until after an examination of the celebrities in the musical line and every attention and courtesy will be shown you in such inspection at 87 Fifth avenue.

Summer Suits—Cheap.

Summer Clothing of all descriptions for men, youths and boys can be had at the very lowest figures at Eisner & Phillips', corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. They carry an immense stock, and offer great attractions in the great variety of styles from which selections are made. They also manufacture to measure suits almost as cheap as their ready made clothing, which is a marvel of cheapness. Large assortment of furnishing goods on hand at low prices. Linen and other light suits very much reduced in price.

As Good as a Wife.

It is well enough that a man should have a wife to keep watch over his doings, but the same time he should provide himself with a good timepiece, in order that he may always know when to come and when to go, and this indispensable article can be obtained for almost nothing from John Mitsch, jeweller, 92 Ohio street, on monthly and weekly payments of from $1 to $5. A full line of all classes of jewelry goods at the very lowest figures.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

George Mason, the Most Notorious and Accomplished Burglar in the Country, in Custody—Some of the Charges He is Wanted to Answer.

To Chief Hartzell is due the credit of having made this week one of the most important arrests that has ever taken place in Pittsburgh.

For several years a band of burglars have been operating all over the country with remarkable success, not only in the way of obtaining money and goods, but in eluding capture. It was well known that the head of this gang was George Mason, a burglar whose abilities in his line could not be surpassed, and whose executive ability was such as to bring upon him the

WRATHFUL CONDEMNATION

of the entire police and detective force of the country. Bank after bank was robbed as well as stores and other establishments, and although it was well known that Mason was the principal in all of the robberies he could never be caught. The country was flooded with descriptions of him, and the fingers of every chief of police and detective were itching to grasp him as the prize of rare richness. These descriptions conveyed the information that Mason was an exceedingly fine looking man, five feet eleven inches high, about forty years of age, and but one mark—a scar on his left cheek. This description nearly every detective officer knew by heart.

THE MAN "SPOTTED."

On last Saturday evening a man arrived at the Monongahela House and registered himself as G. B. Graham, of Cleveland. While making his rounds that evening Chief Hartzell saw the man in the hotel, and was attracted by his resemblance to Mason. The man, too, noticed the Chief, for he watched him closely, but furtively, all the time he remained. Believing that Graham was no other than the much wanted Mason, the Chief detailed a detective to keep a close watch upon his movements. The officer shadowed him closely, noting his every movement, and discovered several somewhat suspicious circumstances. One of these was that his man changed his clothing nearly every time he went out.

TAKEN IN CHARGE.

In the meantime, Chief Hartzell telegraphed to Police Superintendent Walling, of New York, and received from him an accurate description of Mason, as also the information that he was wanted at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, for the robbery of the First National Bank of that place. By telegraphing in other directions the Chief obtained further evidence of the identity of his man. Accordingly on Monday evening Mr. G. B. Graham *alias* Mason was arrested and quietly taken to the Central Station.

SOME OF HIS MISDEEDS.

For certain reasons the arrest was kept quiet in the city, but a telegraphic correspondence with parties in other localities was kept up. From Supt. Walling information of several other charges against Mason besides the Wellsboro bank robbery was received. From Philadelphia Chief of Police Jones telegraphed that Mason was wanted there to answer two indictments for burglary. J. L. Robinson, Esq., President of the Wellsboro Bank, and other officers of that institution, telegraphed that they had sufficient evidence to convict Mason, and requested that he be held until to-day, when an officer will be sent to convey him to that town. From other places further information of his misdeeds was obtained, but the man will be given into the hands of the Wellsboro officer to-day.

HOW HE TAKES IT.

Since his arrest Mason has been perfectly cool and collected. In questioning him he is careful not to commit himself. If pressed closely he pleads a bad memory as as a case for bail. He says he has other charges against him, but the question relates to his whereabouts at some important period. No implements of his profession, except a skeleton key, were found among his effects. That, however, is to be expected, since he is far too old a bird to be caught napping, with full evidence to convict him about his person.

To Chief Hartzell all praise is due. But so frequently have we been called upon to speak commendatorily of him and the experience of the force since he assumed charge, that further words of a like nature would be supererogatory.

In a day or two further developments of still less importance will be made public.

SWORD AND MUSKET.

The Important Sixth Division.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Didn't it ever strike you that the tone assumed by the military organization of Pittsburgh is rather in the braggart style of saying things. For instance a great bell-a-bulloo was raised by the Pittsburgh soldiery because the troops were not taken to Philadelphia in mid-summer to be killed by sunstroke from the 1st to the 15th of July. "If they couldn't go on the Fourth, they wouldn't go at all." Then it is announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that Gen. Pearson had gone to Philadelphia and selected the *best* of the camping grounds. Got his "pick," you know, without any reference to any one else, or anybody else—and leaving no room to infer that the other troops might take pot luck as to camping ground. Then we are informed by the *Globe* that

"Inasmuch as the First Division has contributed no camp, the Sixth Division will be the 'Number One' of the Centennial camp. About 1,500 men will be encamped with the Sixth Division, and if we mistake not, this Division will carry off the honors of the whole affair."

In the face of the fact that General Dobson, of the Tenth, ranks the commander of the Sixth. And wouldn't it be better if the matter of "carrying off the honors" be left to others, and not go about discussing as to the best way of examining this matter, it was agreed to meet on the street on next Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, to hear the statements of the property-holders.

The committee then adjourned.

The Exposition.

The interest manifested in the coming Exposition of the Pittsburgh Tradesman's Industrial Institute, by our manufacturers and business men generally, is far greater than it was last season, showing that the efforts of those who originated the enterprise, and who are working so incessantly for its success are fully appreciated here. This general interest can not fail to exert a most potent influence on the undertaking, and will be manifested in the liberality of the managers towards making the exposition second to none yet held in this country. That a successful Exposition will insure greatly to the benefit of Pittsburgh generally, no one familiar with such enterprises will for a moment doubt. It will bring a large trade to the city that otherwise would not come here; and place a large sum of money in circulation in our midst which will benefit either directly or indirectly every branch of business in this city, and those of our mechanical and manufacturing who are lending a helping hand to the managers, deserve credit for the judgment and foresight, as they will surely reap the benefit of their efforts in behalf of the enterprise.

The Exposition, as we stated in a former issue, will certainly surpass not only that of last year but any of its character that has ever been held in the county. The managers are sparing neither time or money in their preparations for the opening, which takes place on the 16th of next month, and we are gratified to learn that they are having not only the co-operation of our merchants and manufacturers as stated above, but that the application for space by exhibitors is far in excess of the numerous, so that all the available room in the vast building will be called into requisition. In order to meet this demand the management have decided to add an addition to the building which will be designate "Foiral Hall," the display in which promises to exceed anything ever exhibited here. The Art gallery will also be an attractive feature this year, more so than last. Arrangements are having already been made by which some of the finest works of art in painting, sculpture, etc., will be on exhibition.

Such enterprises are a general benefit to the entire country, and should at all times have the approval, aid and assistance of the friends of progress.

The work of repairing and renovating the building is progressing rapidly, and all will be completed by the time fixed for the opening.

Desirable Property at Auction.

To-morrow (Thursday) the train from the Union Depot at 10:20 A. M. will carry all who may want to be on hand at the sale of that very desirable property offered at Dallas Station, and those who want to purchase at Roup Station can leave on the 1 P. M. train. The property offered at these sales is considered among the most desirable in the East Liberty valley, and bargains can be had.

No men make money faster now-a-days than thorough, faithful and competent workers in life insurance. Many of them are acquiring fortunes. The UNITED STATES LIFE, of New York has established a General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under the charge of J. Palmer O'Neil. Apply to him for local territory and secure lucrative employment. S. W.

Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association.

An important meeting of the lot holders and managers will be held on the grounds of the Association on Wednesday morning, July 26. Train leaves the Union Depot at 8:30 A. M. All persons interested in securing a cottage home are invited to accompany us and spend the day in our grove. Train arrives in the city at 6 P. M.

H. SAMSON, President.
JNO. B. STEWART, Secretary.

Removal.

The firm of J. K. Reed & Co., who have been engaged in the jewelry business for the past twenty-five years at No. 68 Fifth avenue, have removed from the old stand to occupy the store of John Stevenson, deceased, No. 93 Market street, where, with increased facilities, they will continue, as heretofore, to keep the finest stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Bronzes, &c., in this city. They will also make a specialty of repairing.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Another Meeting Last Night of Veterans to Discuss It—Address of General Negley—A Permanent Organization to be Made.

According to announcement another meeting was held in Select Council chamber, City Hall, last night, to take further action on the bounty bill, Mr. A. J. Pentecost presiding. There was quite a large turnout—considerably larger than at any previous meeting.

After calling the meeting to order, President Pentecost stated that he had the pleasure of introducing to his comrades, the soldiers' true and steadfast friend, Gen. James S. Negley.

The General was greeted by considerable hand-clapping on taking the stand. After a brief introduction, he read the bill as it is now pending, along with the amendments proposed in the Senate, upon which action has not yet been taken.

After the reading he stated that the bill had been passed by a surprising majority during the speaker's term in Congress. Unfortunately the President did not see fit to affix his signature to the bill. Now, however, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, it may be considered by him in a different light. Many old soldiers are now out of employment, and the passage of the bill may do much to relieve want and destitution. He proceeded, at length, in eloquent advocacy of the bill.

After he had concluded one of the Secretaries asked him if he could tell what would be the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. He replied that he could. When the original bill was introduced it was thought that it would take thirty millions. Now, however, it is thought that the amount necessary will not exceed twenty millions.

A vote of thanks was returned to the General for his effort.

Mr. McAllister wanted a resolution passed by the meeting asking an amendment to the bill of such a nature that a soldier who was discharged on account of wounds shall receive the bounty the same as if he had served throug the entire term of his enlistment. When a soldier enlisted he did not insure the Government that he would not be wounded.

He was informed that such a request was made in a resolution at a former meeting.

General Negley claimed that the provision "all honorably discharged soldiers" covered the point.

Mr. T. J. McGrath offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as old soldiers in council assembled, we do hereby approve of the bounty bill which is now before the Senate of the United States, and ask its immediate passage.

The gentleman was asked by a number of comrades to address the meeting. He complied by speaking for a few moments quite forcibly. He claimed that Congress had been much more lavish in promises than in acts. It had professed to feel grateful, and as a mark of that gratitude had passed the "land warrant" act. But the speaker did not see that the soldiers were much benefited by it. In fact the warrant was practically worthless to ninety-nine out of a hundred, since to obtain a title to the land they must reside upon it a certain length of time. He thought the bounty bill was just and should be passed.

A motion that a collection be made for the purpose of obtaining funds for advertising and other purposes, was carried. The question as to who should be treasurer caused unusual excitement, and more trouble was found in getting one, a number of the comrades insisting upon General Negley taking the office. He declined, and finally a motion that John Hutchinson be elected was carried.

A number of persons suggested that a permanent organization should be effected. Mr. W. H. Burke favored the formation of "The Union League of Allegheny County," from which politics should be excluded. This was favored by General Negley. No action was taken upon the suggestion, but the matter will be brought up again at the next meeting.

Mr. T. J. McGrath moved that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. Adopted, and Mr. McGrath, J. Burke, George H. Kirkpatrick, James R. Hutchinson and A. H. Jones named as the committee.

The Secretary moved that a Committee on Speakers be chosen. Motion approved, and General Negley, Jacob Colmer and A. J. Pentecost selected.

On hearing them adjourned to assemble again in Allegheny at the call of the chairman.

THE HOWARD STREET WALL.

End of the Investigation—Adjusting the Overcharges.

Another meeting of the Howard Street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

Chairman Knox stated that he had examined the Engineer's calculations on the deficiency in the stone wall, and found them about correct.

It was then decided that about all that could be done about the wall was known by the committee, and therefore the matter would be dropped for the present, and the charges for grading and excavating should be examined.

Mr. Seaman thought it was hardly possible that 3,600 cubic yards of earth had been washed down upon the street after it had been graded the first time. He said that the people residing along the street said that there were but very few slips and washes.

The profiles and the maps of the measurements, taken at the time the work was going on, were produced by the City Engineer.

Mr. Biber said that there was no question but that slips and washes had occurred, but the amount charged seemed to him to be very large. Of course in the opinion of the City Solicitor, this could not be charged to the property-holders anyhow, but if it was not right, he didn't think the city ought to pay for it.

After some derable discussion as to the best way of examining this matter, it was agreed to meet on the street on next Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, to hear the statements of the property-holders.

The committee then adjourned.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

The establishment of Messrs. Anderson & Woods, corner of Ross street and First avenue, with a reputation for excellence in manufactures and reliability for a quarter of a century, still maintains its high character for the production of superior qualities of refined cast-steel of every description, and best refined German Plow and Spring Steel. Parties who require goods of their manufacture are assured that every guarantee of satisfaction will be had in dealing with Messrs. Anderson & Woods.

Good Boarding.

For a good square meal, well cooked and cleanly served, commend us to the dining-rooms of Mrs. Bair, 108 Fourth avenue. No magnifying glass required to see the contents of the table, as abundance of necessity, luxury and dainty is the especial feature of this elegant dining hall.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····To-day is the second anniversary of the Butchers' run flood in Allegheny.

····Paving operations are in progress on Eleventh, Shingiss and Magee streets.

·····The Brownsville packet "Chieftain" has been condemned by the Local Inspectors.

····Work on the new Hope engine house in Allegheny is progressing rapidly. The first story is up.

····The mercury falls with crushing weight upon the ice men, and none are so sympathetic as to grieve with them.

····If the lady head of the house has not patched up that Fall overcoat she may now expect to hear loud talk from her liege lord.

····The Alleghenys and Buckeyes, of Columbus, O., play their third game of base ball at the Union Park this afternoon.

····On Monday evening John Rentz was accidentally thrown from his buggy on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, and severely bruised.

····Smythe's excursion party reached Glasgow safe yesterday. So says a dispatch received at Max Schamberg's Steamship Agency.

····The parties who indulge in watermelons at the fruit stands in the Allegheny Diamond, ought not to be allowed to throw the rinds on the sidewalk.

····The City Treasurer's office is uncomfortably crowded each day at present by persons anxious to pay their taxes before the day of grace expires.

····At the regatta to come off in the East End next Saturday, the following additional entries have been made: Chas. Moss, Barney Morris and Alex. Henderson.

····A Texas steer made things pretty lively on O'Hara street, Allegheny, last evening. Several persons were rather badly bruised, but no one was severely injured.

····Travel Centennial wards is falling off still, notwithstanding the fall in the thermometer. This weather is too enjoyable to spoil by running off in search of pleasure.

····Niedlinger, one of the men who was injured by the explosion of some molten metal in Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, at Millvale, about a week ago, was in a dying condition last evening.

····The brewers, liquor dealers, bottlers, and saloon keepers will hold their second annual picnic at Castle Shannon grove on Monday, July 31, 1876 Admission to grove, 50 cents. All are invited.

····A public meeting of the adherents of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President was held on Monday evening at the Union Exchange Hotel. Addresses were delivered by several prominent citizens.

····Messrs. Phelps, Weuke and Larkin, the Board of Assessors for the city, are at work on the assessments for next year and will shortly begin a tour of the wards in the city to place a valuation upon the buildings located therein.

····The residence of Mr. Jesse S. Millan, a two-story brick building situated in Bridgeville, commenced sinking under the ground on Monday last, and has been deserted by the occupants. The sinking is caused by the excavating of a coal mine underneath.

····A preliminary meeting for the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club, was held at West Liberty on Monday evening. Messrs. Abram Winters, Wm. Haas and Warren McIlvaine addressed the meeting. An organization will be effected next Friday evening.

····Mr. W. H. King, at Coal Valley Station on the P. V. & C. Railroad, met with a severe accident Saturday evening. He was handling timber when by some means a large log was thrown on his leg, breaking both bones above the ankle. Dr. Kern, of McKeesport, reduced the fracture.

····The young man whose arrest for stealing a revolver from J. H. Johnston's gun store was noted yesterday, was released by the Mayor at the morning hearing, Mr. Johnston declining to prosecute. Further than that, Mr. J. gave the young man sufficient money to take him to New York.

····A select picnic of the butchers of this city will be held to-day at Butchers' Grove, High Bridge station. A huge bullock will be roasted on the spot, and another will be raffled off to lighten the expenses of the occasion. A large number of invitations has been issued; and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

····The project of dividing the High School is not meeting with so much favor as in the start. Yesterday the High School Committee visited the building, and left under the impression that room can be made without going to the expense of removal, and endangering the efficiency of the school by division.

····Capt. Reed, of the city police, has information from an officer who was on receiving watch in the city in 1873, that his son John was enlisted in December of that year, and was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. The Captain sent to the Adjutant General's office yesterday to ascertain whether or not the young man was with Custer at the time of the massacre.

····A man named Colvin, proprietor of a saloon on Penn avenue, was robbed of $300 yesterday forenoon. He had laid his vest down with the pocketbook in it, and gone up stairs. The bar keeper was in the cellar, and when Colvin returned he found his vest lying near the door with the money gone. A boy who was seen to enter and leave the saloon is supposed to be the thief.

····Young Freeman, a small colored youth, forgot to put "Mr." before the name of an Italian who had known as Shassan. This so incensed the Italian that he had the dusky offender arrested and taken before the Mayor. After hearing the case, His Honor discharged the youth with a threat to send him to the Penitentiary for a thousand years if he ever offended Mr. Shassara in that manner again.

····Something new and novel in the highway robbery line took place yesterday morning in Allegheny. A young man named W. J. Barr, living at No. 13 Linden street, was knocked down about three o'clock on South Canal street, and robbed of a gold watch. There is nothing remarkable in that, but it is astonishing that an officer saw the act, pursued and arrested the robber, who proved to be one Jack Sycamore street. He was recognized as John Metz, who had already served a term in prison for a similar offense. He was sent up for trial yesterday by Mayor Phillips.

····Says a medical authority. With the change of weather all sensible people change their diet. The food that was suitable for last week is not by any means fitted for the weather we are at present enjoying. Fish should replace meat both at breakfast and luncheon, while fresh salads and well-cooked fruit should be taken instead of indigestible pastry and inautritious confections. Milk and water may be drunk by children and young people up to 18 years of age, or for those who may prefer it the milk may be combined with one of the natural mineral waters. No more powerful stimulant should be taken than claret or sherry by those who feel they must have something more than water, while those who are wise will adopt the most simple form of diet and avoid all unnatural extremes.

PERSONAL.

···Judge Collier is in Philadelphia.

···Quest will stay with the Alleghenys.

···Controller Snodgrass has returned from Long Branch.

···W. A. Taylor, Esq., has become managing editor of the *Post*.

···Fire Commissioner Livingston has recovered from his recent illness.

···Mr. Sanger Bilsler is lying ill in New York with bilious fever. He is reported to be improving.

···Charles Paine, a colored Mason, was buried yesterday by Mt. Moriah Lodge, headed by the Great Western Band.

···Mrs. E. Murray Day, who was a resident of Pittsburgh some four or five years ago, her husband being heavy man of the Opera House stock company, died at Cleveland yesterday morning from the results of an overdose of morphia. It is supposed that she committed suicide.

COURT BREVITIES.

AN action in ejectment was instituted in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday by Willard Leonard, Jr., against Lizzie R. Leonard to recover possession of certain real estate in the City of Pittsburgh.

IN the matter of the *quo warranto* on the part of the President and Board of Directors of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, Judge Stowe yesterday decided that the petitioner, J. C. McCutcheon, was duly elected director of said board, and directed that James McGinnis be ousted in favor of McCutcheon.

MICHAEL DUNN and Lizzie Davis, who were brought before his Honor, Judge Stowe, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, were, after a hearing, discharged. They had been committed by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy, and writs of *certiorari* having been issued, the records in the cases were produced, and the Court, after examination, stated that there was no evidence before the Mayor to warrant him in committing either of the prisoners for vagrancy.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

The establishment of Messrs. Anderson & Woods, corner of Ross street and First avenue, with a reputation for excellence in manufactures and reliability for a quarter of a century, still maintains its high character for the production of superior qualities of refined cast-steel of every description, and best refined German Plow and Spring Steel. Parties who require goods of their manufacture are assured that every guarantee of satisfaction will be had in dealing with Messrs. Anderson & Woods.

Good Boarding.

For a good square meal, well cooked and cleanly served, comment us to the dining-rooms of Mrs. Bair, 108 Fourth avenue. No magnifying glass required to see the contents of the table, as abundance of necessity, luxury and dainty is the especial feature of this elegant dining hall.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Condensed News from the Police Courts.

ALDERMAN MARTIN has committed Patrick Phillips to jail on a charge, made by George Shields, of refusing a police officer assistance in making an arrest.

GEORGE SMITH, who maliciously placed a railway torpedo on the Wylie avenue car track a few weeks ago, was arrested yesterday on information made before Alderman Logan, and the case will be heard o-morrow morning. The defendant is held to bail in $100.

ALDERMAN DAVIS is to answer a charge before Alderman Edgar, of obtaining from A. Hartung on Federal street, a pair of $5 shoes on false representations that he had money coming to him. Thomas G. Pyrock is charged before the same alderman by W. S. Gould with obtaining ten dollars from his (Gould's) sister on false pretense.

A WOMAN named Jennings called at the Mayor's Office yesterday in quest of a search warrant and an officer to arrest a male friend who had victimized her. She had come from Philadelphia with the young man, who took charge of her trunk for her. He abstracted from it a silk dress and some jewelry, and she wanted them back. On going to the depot Detectives Demmill and McGovern learned that the man had departed over the West Penn road and taken with him his trunk.

—Speaking of "unseemly exhibitions," the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "One of the characteristic features of American funerals was conspicuously displayed yesterday, after Dr. Houghton had concluded the service at the house of Hunter. The crowd in attendance had been invited to pass around the coffin, and the great mass of people, who had been attracted merely by curiosity, surged in an unseemly manner up the aisles. Then, when the coffin was reached, the crowd—which was composed mostly of women—bore down upon it and made so vigorous an assault upon the floral decorations that Dr. Houghton was obliged to request that the flowers should not be touched. It is not the first time such disgraceful exhibitions have been made. At the funeral of the late Mr. Stewart the same scene was enacted, and it is seldom that the floral tributes are ever paid but that these odious features are displayed. Women, it is needless to say,